WHOLE NO. 9441. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Between the President and the Border State Men on the Emancipation Question.

The Reply of the Minority of the Border State Representatives.

The Majority Response Withheld from the Press.

List of Army, Navy and Civil Appointments Confirmed by the Senate, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE BORDER STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

It was known yesterday that a correspondence on emancipation between the President and some of the representatives from the Border States was in progress. The minority response of the Union men elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, with the President's Rejoinder, for publication, and by consent and mutual arrangement of the parties concerned, was received, but only copy left in the hands of the President, who cannot be found to-night, but from private sources we have been enabled to be tolerably independent upon government sources, and the subject of the Rejoinder is of so much importance, it has long been known to the country that the President has been engaged in preparing a document for a longer discussion upon government ground

when most tried—most honored when in peril. He would indulge the hope that they might return here re cruited in vigor, in strength, in health, in heart and in hope, amid the rejoicings of a mighty people, restored to peace, union and harmony. This was his abiding faith, and would be his unceasing prayer.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Foot then declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

THE BUREAU OF MIGRATION.

The reading of yesterday's Journal consumed half an hour.

Various messages were received from the Senate concerning the passage of certain bills.

The Speaker signed numerous enrolled bills.

Much confusion prevailed.

VIRGINIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The bill to divide Michigan into two judicial districts was taken up and passed.

EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., moved that the House concur in the request of the Senate to extend the adjournment until two o'clock this afternoon.

POSTAGE STAMPS CURRENCY.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., asked consent to introduce a bill providing:—

That on and after the 1st of August all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for all dues of less than five dollars, and which may be received in exchange for United States notes.

No private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note or device for less than one dollar to circulate as money.

Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Objection having been made to the reception of the bill, Mr. HOOPER moved that the rules be suspended in order that it might be taken up.

Motion carried by yeas 68, nays 23.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, enclosing the drafts of two bills intended to meet the present coin scarcity. One was to reduce the weight and value of silver coins; the other to adopt the postage stamp plan. The latter met the approval of the committee.

Mr. PENDLETON, (opp.) of Mo., made a constitutional argument against the second section. If Congress had a right to prohibit the circulation by banks incorporated in the States of less than dollar notes, it had also the right to prohibit the issue of a twenty or a hundred dollar note. The constitution gave to Congress no such power, and while he was in favor of the object of the bill he could not sanction this violation of the constitution. It would be giving to Congress the entire control over bank issues.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was lost by yeas 30, nays 64.

The bill was then passed by yeas 63, nays 33.

THE LANDS OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS.

The joint resolution suspending the sales of the lands of the Kansas, Sac and Fox Indians until the 4th of March, 1863, was passed.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE AND APPROVAL OF THE CONFISCATION BILL.

A message was here received from President Lincoln, and read.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

Considering the bill for an act to suppress insurrection to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, and the joint resolution explanatory of said act, as being substantially one,

I have approved and signed both. Before I was informed of the passage of the resolution, I had prepared the draft of a message stating objections to the bill becoming a law, a copy of which draft is herewith transmitted. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

I herewith return to your honorable body, in which it originated, the bill for an act entitled "An act to suppress treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," together with my objections to its becoming a law.

There is much in the bill to which I perceive no objection. It is wholly prospective and it touches neither the person nor property of any loyal citizen, in which particular it is just and proper.

The first and second sections provide for the conviction and punishment of persons who shall be guilty of treason and the person who shall incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection.

By fair construction the persons within these sections are not to be punished without regular trials in duly constituted courts, under the forms and all the substantial provisions of law and of the constitution applicable to their several cases. To this I perceive no objection, especially as such persons would be within the general pardoning power and also with in the special provision for pardon and amnesty contained in this act.

It also provides that the slaves of persons confiscated under these sections shall be free. I think there is an unfortunate form of expression rather than a substantial objection in this.

It is startling to say that Congress can free a slave within a State; and yet were it said that the ownership of the slave had first been transferred to the nation, and that Congress had then liberated him, the difficulty would vanish. And this is the real case.

The traitor against the general government forfeits his slave at least as justly as he does any other property, and he forfeits both to the government against which he offends.

The government, so far as there can be ownership, owns the forfeited slaves, and the question for Congress in regard to them is, "Shall they be made free or sold to new masters?"

I see no objection to Congress deciding in advance that they shall be free.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she has been the owner of some slaves by escheat, and has sold none but liberated all. I hope the same is true of some other States. Indeed I do not believe it would be physically possible for the general government to return persons so circumstanced to actual slavery. I believe there would be physical resistance to it, which would never be turned aside by argument nor driven away by force. In this view of it I have no objection to this feature of the bill.

Another matter valued in these two sections and running through other parts of the act will be ratified hereafter.

I perceive no objection to the third and fourth sections.

So far as I wish to notice the fifth and sixth sections they may be considered together. That the enforcement of these sections would do no injustice to the persons embraced within them, is clear. That those who make a causeless war should be compelled to pay the cost of it, is too obviously just to be called in question. To give government protection to the property of persons who have abandoned it and gone on a crusade to overthrow that same government, is absurd, if considered in the mere light of justice. The severest justice may not always be the best policy. The principle of seizing and appropriating the property of the persons embraced within these sections is certainly not very objectionable; but a justly discriminating application of it would be very difficult, and to a great extent impossible. And would it not be wise to place a power of remission somewhere, so that these persons may know they have something to save by desisting?

I am not sure whether such power of remission is or is not within section thirteen without a special act of Congress.

I think our military commanders, when in military phrase they are within the enemy's country, should in an orderly manner seize and keep whatever of real or personal property may be necessary or convenient for their commands, and at the same time preserve in some way the evidence of what they do.

What I have said in regard to slaves, while commenting on the first and second sections, is applicable to the ninth, with the difference that no provision is made in the whole act for determining whether a particular individual slave does or does not fall within the classes defined in that section. He is to be free upon certain conditions; but whether these conditions do or do not pertain to him, no mode of ascertaining is provided. This could be easily supplied.

To the tenth section I make no objection. The oath therein required seems to be proper, and the remainder of the section is substantially identical with a law already existing.

The eleventh section simply assumes to confer discretionary powers upon the executive. Without the law I have no hesitation to go as far in the direction indicated as I may at any time deem expedient. And I am ready to say now, I think it is proper for our military commanders to employ as laborers as many persons of African descent as can be used to advantage.

The twelfth and thirteenth sections are something better than unobjectionable, and the fourteenth is entirely proper if all other parts of the act shall stand.

That to which I chiefly object pervades most parts of the act, but more distinctly appears in the first, second, seventh and eighth sections.

It is the sum of those provisions which results in the divesting of title forever. For the causes of treason and the ingredients of treason, but amounting to the full crime, it declares forfeiture, extending beyond the lives of the guilty parties, whereas the constitution of the United States declares that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted. True there is to be no formal attainder in this case, still I think the greater punishment cannot be constitutionally inflicted in a different form for the same offence. With great respect I am constrained to say I think this feature of the act is unconstitutional. It would not be difficult to modify it. I may remark that the provision of the constitution, put in language borrowed from Great Britain, applies only in this country, as I understand, to real or landed estate. Again, this act, *in rem*, forfeits property for the ingredients of treason, without a conviction of the supposed criminal or a personal hearing given him in any proceeding. That we may not touch property lying within our reach because we cannot give personal notice to an owner, who is absent endeavoring to destroy the government, is certainly not very satisfactory; still the owner may not be thus engaged, and I think a reasonable time should be provided for such parties to appear and have personal hearings. Similar provisions are not uncommon in connection with proceedings *in rem*. For the reasons stated I return the bill to the house in which it originated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

VANDERBILT'S MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a message from the President, recommending that some suitable acknowledgment be made to Commodore Vanderbilt for the gift to the government of the vessel of that name, which has been doing valuable service.

This message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House then passed the Senate's joint resolution making further appropriations for the current and incidental expenses of the Indian Department.

THE CONTRABANDS.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, (Union) of Ky., asked leave to introduce a resolution that it shall be the duty of the government to order a record to be kept of the names, age and sex of all slaves received into our lines, together with the names of the owners of the same.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to suspend the rules.

Motion negatived by 51 against 45.

COMPENSATION OF PENSION AGENTS.

The House then passed the Senate resolution providing that the compensation to pension agents shall be two per cent on the entire disbursements by any one of them, provided the aggregate compensation shall not exceed $2,000 per annum.

PRINTING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON CONFISCATION.

Mr. WALTON, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message on the subject of confiscation.

On a motion to lay the resolution on the table, no quorum voted.

THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

It now lacked twenty minutes to two o'clock.

There was a call of the House.

The proceedings were temporarily interrupted by the reception of a message from the Senate, stating that that body, having completed their business, were now ready to adjourn for the session.

Cries of "Good," "Good," "Good."

The SPEAKER, in accordance with usage, appointed a committee, to act with a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The proceedings in the call of the House were then resumed, and these continued until two o'clock, at which hour the Speaker terminated the roll call.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further business or other communication to present to Congress.

The SPEAKER then said:—The time fixed for the adjournment of the two Houses having arrived, I hereby declare the House adjourned *sine die*.

Loud applause by the members followed the announcement.

A few minutes only elapsed before all the members had left the hall.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

The first regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress met for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1861—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, presiding in the Senate; Hon. Galusha A. Grow Speaker of the House of Representatives. It adjourned yesterday, July 17, 1862.

This session, after an uninterrupted sitting of nearly eight months, will be noted and remembered in future history for its inauguration of two great national measures, both growing out of the rebellion, and both destined to have a lasting effect on the future policy of the country. These are, first, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, positively and immediately, and in all other places within the national domain probably and prospectively; and, secondly, the initiation of a gigantic system of internal revenue. These two subjects have engrossed the attention of both houses for probably three-fourths of the time during which they have been in session. The first and all pervading subject of hot discussion and of crude, amateur legislation was

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

As this was one of the earliest subjects to which the attention of Congress was called, so has it been the one which has most engaged the time of Congress throughout a protracted session. It came before it in diverse and various forms—in propositions to emancipate the slaves of rebel masters; to declare free all slaves known to have been employed in aiding the rebellion; to impose taxes on slaves; to forbid army officers from allowing the soldiers to be engaged in restoring fugitives to their masters; to discharge from custody all persons of color held in the jail at Washington under a municipal regulation authorizing the arrest and detention of such as could not show proof of their being free; to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; to declare that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall not be permitted to exist in any of the Territories of the United States, and to apply the same law to the navy yards, arsenals and dockyards; the message of President Lincoln of the 6th of March recommending Congress to pass a resolution pledging the aid of the general government to such States as would inaugurate a system of emancipation; the passage by both houses of a joint resolution to that effect, and the adoption of more repressive measures to suppress the African slave trade. The efforts of the friends of these measures in framing them into laws, and the counter efforts of the oppositionists, were important incidents in the general movement of which we propose to give some details.

The first joint resolution offered in the House with reference to the conduct of the war was by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, which declared: First—That the object of the war against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the government was the suppression of the rebellion and the establishment of the rightful authority of the national constitution. Second—In disclaiming any intention to interfere with the institutions of the several States, yet that the war shall be conducted according to the order, usages and rights of military service, and that the safety of the State is the highest law, and subordinates the rights of property and dominates over civil relations. Third—That, therefore, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and the officers of the army under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection, &c. This resolution, with several other kindred resolutions, was referred to the Joint Committee.

Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, and Mr. Lovejoy, in the House, offered resolutions calling for the action of Congress relative to the return of fugitive slaves by the army of the United States. These resolutions requested the President, if compatible with the public interest, to furnish copies of any general order emanating from the War Department with reference to the return of fugitives from the Union lines. They were directed principally at the action of General Halleck, in command of the Western Department. The resolution in the Senate was adopted; that of Mr. Lovejoy was, on motion of Mr. Vallandigham, laid on the table by a vote of seventy-eight to sixty-four, after debate. Subsequent action was taken on the subject of military interference with fugitive slaves, which will be noticed in its place. All the bills and resolutions on slavery were referred to the appropriate committees.

A series of resolutions were also submitted to the Senate declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territories once occupied by certain States, now usurped by pretended governments, without constitutional or legal rights. They declared acts of secession inoperative, and when sustained by force it becomes a practical abdication by the State of all its rights under the constitution, and the State, being a *felo de se*, ceases to exist. That all combinations of men to secede against the authority of the United States are rebellious and destitute of all moral authority. That the termination of a State under the constitution necessarily causes the termination of those local institutions which, having no origin in the constitution, are upheld solely by the authority of the State. That slavery, being a peculiar local institution, ceases to exist legally or constitutionally when the State on which it depends no longer exists. That it is the duty of Congress to see that the supremacy of the constitution is maintained in those territories, so that slavery shall cease to exist practically, as it has already ceased to exist constitutionally or legally. That any recognition of slavery in such territories, or surrender of slaves by any officer of the United States, is a recognition of the pretended governments, and is in the nature of aid and comfort to the rebellion. That Congress shall assume complete jurisdiction of such vacated territory, provide for the security of the inhabitants, and shall in every way discharge the duties of a just, merciful and paternal government.

These and similar propositions were the preliminary movements in the scouting, picketing, skirmishing and reconnoissances preparatory to the great battle between slavery and its foes. The campaign was, however, formally opened by the discharge of a big gun fired by the President himself, who, on the 6th of March, transmitted a message to Congress suggesting the propriety of a provision to compensate such States as might by their own action inaugurate a system of gradual emancipation, and recommending the adoption of a resolution to the following effect:—

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution and the message accompanying it, embodying Mr. Lincoln's own views, very clearly and solemnly set forth, created a deep impression upon Congress, and at once engaged the serious attention of the people of the country wherever it could reach, in the free as well as in the border slave States. In Congress the whole subject was referred to select committees of either House. The committee of the House was composed of nine members, six of whom were representatives of slave States, who were instructed to inquire whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all the African slaves and the extinction of slavery in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by the people or local authorities thereof. These committees reported, and recommended a joint resolution in the exact words of that submitted by the President, with the amendment "that the United States," &c., not "that Congress," &c. In the House the resolution was pronounced an unconstitutional absurdity. A motion to lay it on the table was rejected by a vote of 67 to 52; the joint resolution was subsequently passed by both houses, and received the signature of the President on the 16th of April. The vote on its passage in the House was 89 to 31.

The most important advance in the general movement was the passage of an act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. It passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 14, and the House by a vote of 92 to 38, and received the signature of the President a few days afterwards. The bill appropriates one million of dollars—or so much thereof as may be necessary—for the compensation of loyal masters, and in addition, one hundred thousand dollars for the colonization beyond the limits of the United States of those persons set free by the bill who desire to emigrate. A motion to submit the question to the slaveowners of the District was rejected in the Senate.

This bill of emancipation at the seat of government was followed by several other measures of amelioration for the colored population of the District. Some of these emanated in the Senate, others from the well known friends of the colored race in the House. One act of legislation passed either house with little or no opposition, though it was anathematized by a numerous body in Washington and Georgetown, including the municipal fathers of the same. This is the bill for the education of colored children. The bill makes it the duty of the municipal authorities of Washington to set apart ten per cent of the amount received from taxes levied on real and personal property owned by people of color to be appropriated for the purpose of initiating a system of primary school education for colored children. Heretofore property owned by colored people had been taxed to pay for the maintenance of schools and colleges to which their children were denied admission. Now ten per cent of their taxes will be appropriated for their own mental improvement and education. This bill repeals the black code of the District.

Another bill following the emancipation measure was one which repealed the disabilities against persons of color in courts of justice in the District, extending to them the privilege of giving testimony in the same manner as whites.

The Senate also passed a bill removing all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails of the United States. The House Post Office Committee reported adversely upon it, and it was rejected.

Encouraged in its war against slavery, the next important movement in that line was the passage of a bill declaring that thereafter there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States, now existing, or that may hereafter be formed or acquired. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 10, and the House by a vote of 72 to 38.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law, was laid on the table, 66 to 51, but a resolution, offered by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, instructing it to report a bill so modifying the Fugitive Slave law as to give the fugitive the right of trial by jury when he denies under oath that he is a slave, and requiring the claimant to prove his loyalty. No further action was taken.

A great deal of discussion and investigation was had as to the management of the jail in Washington. A joint resolution, which required the discharge of all persons who may have been arrested as fugitives from service or labor, and confined in the jail, was passed; the Marshal being authorized to give to each of the said persons so discharged supplies of provisions, &c., until they can find employment. Also, a resolution calling for a report of the names of all persons confined in the jail, with causes of commitment, &c.

A bill for the administration of criminal justice in the District was discussed at great length in the Senate. A committee was appointed to examine into and report the management of the jail and the conduct of those who had it in charge. The report described the prison and its officers a disgrace to the nation, to justice and to humanity. A number of negroes who had been seized under the Slave law of the District were discharged under the operations of the bill, and in the course of the proceedings had on this subject a vote of censure was passed on Marshal Lamon.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate how many officers and men belonging to the forces of the United States are now imprisoned in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, to what regiments they belonged, &c., and by what court or authority each commitment was made.

A bill has passed both houses establishing diplomatic relations between the republics of Hayti and Liberia and the United States.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

Measures have been pending in both branches of Congress since early in the session, looking to the confiscation of all property and the emancipation of all slaves owned by persons engaged in rebellion against the United States.

The Senate spent months in debating these measures, and some dozen speeches were made on the subject in the House. The question was disposed of in the latter branch of Congress on the 18th June, by the passage of a bill reported by the select committee, declaring forever free all slaves held by the following class of persons:—

First—Of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States.

Secondly—Of every person who shall hereafter act as president, vice president, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly—Of every person who shall hereafter act as Governor of a State, member of a convention or Legislature, or judge of any State court of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly—Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly—Of every person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its name or character:

Provided, that the persons thirdly and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly—Of every person, not embraced in the foregoing classes, who, after the passage of this act, actually, wilfully and without coercion or duress engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given, at his discretion, by the President of the United States, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance to the United States.

The sixth section of this bill authorizes the President to negotiate for the acquisition of lands in Central or South America in which to colonize slaves; and the seventh section declares all persons embraced within the foregoing classes forever incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the government of the United States. The bill was passed—yeas 82, nays 54.

A confiscation bill had previously passed the House, providing that all the estate and property, money, stock, credit and effects of rebels, is liable to seizure for indemnity against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion. It enumerates the persons against whom the penalty is directed. It provides that in the case of others than the persons named in the first section, who, after the passage of the act, being engaged in armed rebellion or aiding and abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation, cease to aid and countenance it, all their estate, property, &c., shall be lawful subject of capture and prize. Another section provides that to secure condemnation of such property, &c., proceedings *in rem*, shall be instituted in the courts of the United States.

The Senate substituted for both these bills—the Emancipation and Confiscation bills of the House—one reported by Senator Clark, much less radical in its provisions. The House rejected the amendment. The Senate insisted on it, and the matter was referred to a committee of conference. This committee agreed upon the present Confiscation and Emancipation bill which passed the House, July 11, by a vote of 82 to 42, and the Senate, July 12, by 27 to 12—

THE CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION BILL.

A Bill to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000 and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States, that is to say:—First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States; secondly, of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so called Confederate States of America; thirdly, of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America; fourthly, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so called Confederate States of America; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its name or character: Provided, That the persons thirdly, fourthly and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the constitution of the so called Confederate States; sixthly, of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, money, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purposes aforesaid, proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretence whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. Also, that the President [illegible]

cation shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular promotion.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, *for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.*

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid or comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in the first section of this act, he, his mother and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent, shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife and children owe service or labor to some person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay and rations now allowed by law to soldiers according to their respective grades: Provided, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Sec 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the medical purveyors and storekeepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require, with security to be approved by him.

The Senate adopted the following:—"That in the opinion of the Senate no person should be commissioned as a general of division except such as shall exhibit superior competency in the command of men or gallantry in action against the enemy." In the course of debate it was stated that one hundred and eighty brigadier generals had been appointed, the pay of each being $3,964, besides allowances for commutation of quarters, amounting to $300 annually, besides other commutation sums and supplies. The cost of maintaining these brigadier generals amounts to one million dollars annually. A bill was also brought up in the Senate limiting the number of major and brigadier generals in the regular and volunteer forces.

A joint resolution was also adopted empowering the President to assign the command of the forces, wherever military operations may require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade on the same field or department, in such field or department, without regard to mere seniority of rank. The passage of a law of this kind was found necessary, to avoid the embarrassments which threatened the efficiency of the service at the commencement of the rebellion.

A bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force of 25,000 men for the protection of the State of Kentucky was brought into the House, and on its passage excited warm and protracted debate. The chief opposition to it was based upon the clause which confined the services of the proposed force within the limits of the State of Kentucky. It, however, passed the House; but in the Senate the whole bill was rendered nugatory by a clause embodied in a bill entitled Defence of Washington bill, which enacts that "no volunteers or militia from any State shall be mustered into the service of the United States on any terms or conditions confining their services to the limits of said State or Territory, beyond the number of ten thousand in Maryland and four thousand five hundred in Missouri, heretofore authorized by the President of the United States."

A bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for completing the defences of Washington passed both houses, and was signed by the President.

The thanks of Congress were voted to the various officers who have distinguished themselves in the land and naval expeditions of this war.

THE NAVY.

A bill to promote the efficiency of the navy was, after considerable debate in both houses, passed. The bill provides that whenever the name of any naval officer now in the service or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States shall have been borne on the naval register forty years, and shall be ordered from active service and his name entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged at the time of retirement, the President may assign such officer to shore duty, receiving the full shore pay of his grade when so employed. It gives authority to the President to detail from the retired list of the navy for the command of squadrons and single ships such officers as he may believe that the good of the service requires to be placed in command, &c. The bill further provides that whenever any one of these officers shall, on recommendation of the President, receive a vote of thanks of Congress for gallantry in action, he shall be restored to the active list. Also that the President may select any officer from the grade of captain and commander and assign him to the command of a squadron with the rank and title of flag officer, over commanders of vessels in his squadron, the dates of whose commissions are older than his. As the law stood, seniority conferred supreme rank. This bill was signed by the President, December 23, and his first action in pursuance of it was to nominate Captain David G. Farragut for continuance as flag officer in command of the Lower Mississippi squadron, and to recommend that Captain Farragut receive the thanks of Congress, &c.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1863, was amended pending its passage by striking from it an item of $10,000,000 appropriated for the building of wooden gunboats. On reconsideration in committee it was deemed advisable to frame a special bill for the appropriation and the uses to which it was to be put. At the same time an additional section to the bill, appropriating a sum of $783,294 to finish the Stevens battery, was added. This section excited considerable debate, in the course of which was reviewed the circumstances of the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac. The opponents of the Stevens grant had the following proviso added:—That in the contract for the completion of said vessel it shall be a stipulation that the payment of the sum already expended by Mr. Stevens shall be contingent upon its success as an iron-clad, seagoing war steamer, to be determined by the President, and fixing the time within which the vessel shall be completed, and providing that the money shall not be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of opinion that the same will be an effective steam battery. Mr. Lovejoy said the Stevens battery had been hanging by the gills for twenty years—was like the woman in the Gospel who, after suffering much from many physicians and spending all her substance in remedies, found herself worse instead of better. The Naval Deficiency bill, however, appropriated a sum of $15,000,000 for building war steamers, iron-clad, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. This sum is in addition to the ten millions appropriated in special bill for gunboats.

A bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats for the Western rivers excited some debate in House and Senate. It was eventually passed.

NAVAL GRADE BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sedgwick in the House for regulating the rank and pay of naval officers, in a manner that should have been settled years ago, has passed both houses of Congress and received the President's signature. Since its first appearance in last February the bill has undergone many important alterations and amendments. Among its provisions are the following:—

"The annual pay of retired naval officers shall be as follows:—Admirals, $2,000; Commodores, $1,800; Captains, $1,600; Commanders, $1,400; Lieutenant Commanders, $1,300; Lieutenants, $1,000; Masters, $[illegible]; Ensigns, $500, and no rations shall be allowed to any officer of the navy on the retired list. And the pay of all naval officers appointed by virtue of 'an act to provide for the temporary increase of the navy,' approved July 24, 1861, shall be the same as that of officers of a like grade in the regular navy." By amendments, Admirals shall be called "Rear Admirals," and Passed Midshipmen "Ensigns."

PAY OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

A joint resolution, emanating from the Senate, requiring the Secretary of War to procure from the officers and enlisted men in the United States Army that are now or may be hereafter, held as prisoners of war in the so-called Confederate States, their respective allotments of pay to their families, &c., was adopted. There was also a bill passed to provide prisoners of the United States Army in the revolted States with clothing and other necessary supplies. Also a bill authorizing the President to issue a commission to visit the several departments of the army, and procure from time to time from the volunteers their respective allotments for their pay to their families or friends, on which certified allotments the paymaster shall give drafts, payable to such friends in the city of New York.

A joint resolution was adopted providing—That, in order to develop, concentrate and bring into effective action the mechanical and other resources of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion and the future defence of the government, the Superintendent of the Census be authorized to furnish the Secretary of War with such war statistics as from time to time the Secretary may deem necessary for the use of his department.

PENSION LAW.

A pension law was passed last week, making the following provisions for cases of total disability:—

Lieutenant colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, $30 per month; major, $25 per month; captain, $20 per month; first lieutenant, $17; second lieutenant, $15 per month, and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, $8 per month. The pension for total disability for officers, warrant or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz:—Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, $30 per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, $25 per month; professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, $20 per month; first assistant engineers and pilots, $15 per month; passed midshipmen, midshipmen, captains' and paymasters' clerk, second and third assistant engineer, master's mate, and all warrant officers, $10 per month; all petty officers and all other persons before named employed in the naval service, $8 per month.

Provision is made in case of death for the widow or children to receive the pension.

Bills were passed to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army; authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieutenant General by brevet, for eminent services in the field; providing for the appointment of army sutlers and defining their duties; for the appointment of surgeons and chaplains to the army and volunteer forces; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons who have or may hereafter take up arms against the government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels or manifested sympathy with their cause; providing that the arms ordered prior to the first day of January, 1862, by the authority of any State which has furnished militia or volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion, for arming the volunteers of such State, shall be imported free of duty; appropriating six and a half millions of dollars for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence, including works at Portland harbor, Delaware Bay and harbor, Narragansett Bay, &c.; authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable, and appropriating $25,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary for this purpose, which is authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to [illegible] the sailors and men on board the sloop-of-war Cumberland, who lost their clothing and other property, in the action with the Merrimac at Fortress Monroe; bill providing for the equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and crew of the frigate Congress, and any other ship or vessels of war, the books of which were destroyed in the naval engagement at Hampton Roads; bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States ships Congress and Cumberland; bill for the relief of the officers, seamen and the officers and privates of the marines on board the transport Governor, lost in November, 1861 (the Governor was a transport in the Port Royal expedition); to compensate the steamer Varuna, sunk in engagement at New Orleans.

A bill to facilitate judicial proceedings with captured property, and for the better administration of the law of prize. (The bill provides that the court, instead of affixing the persons among whom money is to be distributed, names merely the captors, leaves the distribution to be made by the Department.)

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad bill was early taken up in the House. It was made a special order for the 8th of April. There were several bills with this title. That which passed is entitled "A bill to aid in constructing a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes." The bill adopts a middle route, repudiating both the Southern and extreme Northern route. It recognizes two eastern connections and authorizes certain existing railroad companies to construct branch roads—one from the borders of Missouri at Kansas City, the other from a point in Iowa—by which branch lines the whole net work of railroads is gathered up and concentrated and made to form one grand thoroughfare to the Pacific. The bill passed the House by a majority of 79 to 49.

It was amended by the Senate, and the amendments were all agreed to by the House. The bill received the signature of the President, and is now a law.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL

Was early reported to the House from the Committee on Agriculture. It was on the same day referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and, after brief consideration by that committee, again reported to the House. Opposition was principally directed to a new feature in the old bill so long before Congress, extending the benefits of the bill specifically to the volunteer forces. The section provides that any person who has served in quelling the rebellion, no matter what his age or nation, shall be entitled to all its benefits, the same not affecting his right in any way to the bounty of $100 at time of discharge provided by government. It provides also a bounty for three months' volunteers. The bill allows one hundred and sixty acres of land, free, to every actual settler who is a citizen, or who has declared his intention to become such. The bill passed the House by a majority of 107 to 16. The bill was briefly discussed in the Senate and slightly amended, and finally adopted by a majority of 33 to 7.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU AND COLLEGES.

A bill passed both houses establishing a Bureau of Agriculture at the seat of government, the general duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants, &c. Mr. Morrill's famous Agricultural Colleges bill also passed, and is now a law.

SOUTHERN COTTON LANDS.

A bill which passed the Senate, and in the House was referred to the Committee of Agriculture, contemplates the taking possession of the islands in South Carolina on which the Sea Island cotton grows, the occupation of those lands and their cultivation by the negroes that are there now unemployed, and in a starving condition. Three commissioners to be appointed, who shall manage all the property [illegible] committed to them by the military authorities for the benefit of the United States. It passed the Senate, after much opposition in debate, by 26 to 14.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

ACTS PASSED.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION.—A NOTE FOR THE SUM OF $4,613 52, dated April 25, 1862, at six months, made payable to our order and by us signed and endorsed, was on the 8th inst., enclosed in a letter addressed to Messrs. Blinkard & Hutton, New York, and placed in the Boston Post office, but has not yet reached its destination. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment will be refused.
Boston, July 15, 1862. CHANDLER & CO.

FREIGHT TO THE ARMY ON JAMES RIVER.—THE subscriber will despatch a vessel within three days for James river, and will take a small amount of freight at reasonable rates, guaranteeing to deliver it at any accessible point occupied by our army, or would sell sutlers' goods delivered there. Apply to MICHAEL BEEHAN, at Denison & Wyckoff's, 32 and 34 Dey street, N.Y.

MEMBERS OF ARCTURUS LODGE, NO 247, F. AND A. M., are hereby notified to attend a regular communication, this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, at their room, No. 8 Union square. By order of the W. M.
DAVID W. WILSON, Sec'y, pro tem.

NEW YORK, JULY 17, 1862.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE New York Herald.—Sir—In reply to the challenge from Mr. James Hammill in yesterday's Herald, I would state, if he is desirous of ascertaining who is champion of the East or West, he can do so by engaging me in a five mile race, as I consider such to be the only proper distance to test a rower's abilities for the championship. I will row him as above two miles and a half out and return for $500 aside, he to pay his own expenses, anywhere on the Hudson river or at Staten Island. If this is not agreeable I will row him the same race on the Monongahela river, Pittsburg, for $500 aside. To avoid further newspaper controversy communications for ten days may be addressed to Messrs. Dick Hutton, Clipper office, 20 Ann street, N. Y. JOSHUA WARD.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES are invited to join the citizens of Goshen in the celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of the battle of Minisink, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. On which occasion the new monument erected to the memory of the heroes who fell in that battle will be dedicated. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Erie railroad office. Train leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. Badges will be provided for the members of the society.
D. B. HALSTED, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

A BLACK AND TAN SLUT LOST—ANSWERS TO the name of Jenny. Had on a leather collar, with red around the edge. Any person bringing her to 60 William street will be suitably rewarded.

A PURSE, CONTAINING A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, was found in Grand street, New York. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at 35 South Ninth street, Williamsburg.

FOUND—JULY 12, A SUM OF MONEY, ON THE BATtery. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Call on James Dollard, No. 12 Greenwich street.

FOUND—IN A PIECE OF PAPER AT THE CORNER of Eighth avenue and Forty-ninth street, a Bank Note. The owner can have it by describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Call at 322 West Forty-eighth street.

LEFT—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, IN A TWENTY-third street stage, a lady's Umbrella. A reward of 50 will be paid for its return to 201 West Sixteenth street.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, THE 8TH INST., A pair of gold Spectacles, cross joined and with slide. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Mr. Bassford's furnishing warehouse, Peter Cooper Institute.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, WHILE GOING through Sullivan and Spring streets to Broadway, an ornamented Fan, for which a liberal reward will be paid at 241 Centre street, in the store.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE MANHATTAN COMpany, on north side of Wall street, to Pearl street, Thirty Dollars and Forty-nine Cents. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 20 Park place.
N. K. ADAMS.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 15TH INST., A BANK BOOK, No. 43,082, on the Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will confer a great favor by returning it to the Bank.

LOST—ON THE 9TH INST., A BANK BOOK ON THE Bowery Savings Bank, No. 109,314. The owner, A. Hartmann, will thankfully receive it, at 220 avenue B, first floor.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16th inst., either in a Broadway stage, in Cortlandt street or Jersey City ferry boats, a small leather Pocketbook, containing between $6 and $10 in bills, together with paper memorandums. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it in the bookstore, 415 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE 16TH, IN GOING FROM THE PAVILion Hotel to the Coney Island boat, an English Gold Lever Watch and Chain, No. 31,187, John Johnson, Liverpool, maker. $25 reward will be given by returning it to 11 Cornelia street. Pawnbrokers and dealers will please stop it offered in pawn.

LOST—A GOLD LEVER WATCH, SITHERLAND, DAvis & Co. makers, No. 14,100, and Vest Chain. The finder will receive a satisfactory reward by returning the same to G. B. Downing & Co., 19 Maiden lane.

LOST—AT JONES' WOODS, ON THE 16TH INST., A gold, hunting case lever Watch, George Drayton, Liverpool, maker, No. 6,064. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving the above with Mr. VANLONE, 661 Broadway, music store, and no questions asked. Pawnbrokers are notified not to receive the same.

LOST—IN GOING FROM JERSEY CITY TO Stewart's, a lady's Gold Breast Pin, oval shape—a Cameo surrounded with Pearls. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 165 Broadway, room 34.
N. G. JAQUITH.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, A MEMORANDUM BOOK, BEtween Grand and Henry streets, of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 120 Grand street, (Spencer's Express).

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, ON BROADWAY, a silver mounted Cane. The full value will be paid for it, it being valued as a gift from a friend. Please leave it at C. Moore & Co.'s Free Lunch and Ale Vaults, 144 Broadway.

LOST—PAPERS BELONGING TO THE SUBSCRIBER, viz.—A Permit to open a store in Newbern and Beaufort, N. C.; also, a Pass and other valuable papers, of no value to any one except himself. Whoever will return the same to the Astor House shall be suitably rewarded.
THOS. K. LAWE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM JONES' WOOD—ON THE night of the 15th of July, about 9 o'clock P. M., a brown Mare of the Morgan breed, and a 2 wheeled Gig, nearly new, with Blanket and Whip. The Mare stands 14½ hands high, with one white forefoot, also one white hind foot and a white star on her face, bob tail; trots fast; a gray blanket cross barred. Whoever will return the said property to 156 West Thirty-second street will be liberally rewarded.

REWARDS.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, IN EAST THIRTY-FIRST street, on Wednesday morning, a black and tan Slut, with white breast, ears cut, &c. Any one returning her to 89 East Thirty-first street, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY, ON LEXINGTON avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-third streets, an English Coach Whip. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at 95 East Thirty-second street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, JULY 15, IN Broadway, near Bellew's apothecary store, a red leather Pocket book, containing two keys. The above reward will be paid for the return of the two keys at the office of Alexander Hamilton, Jr., 41 Wall street, N. Y.

$5 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE FOOT OF SIXTY-first street, East river, a nineteen foot row boat, outside painted white, with a red line around it and two oars in the bow. The above reward will be paid on its delivery to the undersigned, or stating where it may be found.
F. W. BENNETT, 24, 27 and 32 Centre street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY, 17TH, ABOUT SIX o'clock, in going from 71 Cortlandt street to Leggett's Hotel in Chatham street, a Diamond Pin, of small value. The finder, by returning it to P. G. King, at the Jersey Hotel, 71 Cortlandt street, will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD—LOST, A BULL TERRIER DOG, WITH yellow ears, cut short. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at 116 Franklin street, in the livery stable. THOMAS WHITE.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, THE 14TH, between Eighty-fourth street and Grand street, a lady's Gold Breast Pin, Tuscan gold, a forget-me-not pattern, ornamented with small pearls. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with H. J. Armstrong, at the Post office, Nassau street, after seven o'clock in the evening, or at No. 36 Eighty-fourth street, near 4th avenue.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP WILL SELL, AT REDUCED PRICES, new and second hand Tables, at a bargain, with his newly invented cushions. All orders by mail punctually attended to. Apply at 146 Fulton street.

MEDICAL.

AN IMPORTANT WORK ON PHYSIOLOGY, &C.—A guide for the married or those contemplating it. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fiftieth edition, revealing the facts obtained by anatomy and experiments in the French and English hospitals, and private practice, including a treatise upon the diseases and weaknesses afflicting the human family from ignorance of their causes, indiscretion, &c. Sent free for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House, or ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau street, New York. The Doctor's offices are at 647 Broadway, up stairs. Hours for treatment 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MEMBER OF THE College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, may be consulted daily at his office, from 8 in the morning until 9 in the evening.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR THE CURE OF all chronic diseases, having left New York, the public are informed that Dr. H. W. HENLEY, who was formerly with Dr. Newton, will treat all such cases, without medicine and without pain, at 101 West Twelfth street, corner of Sixth avenue. Hours from 9 to 3. Free patients from 3 to 5. Diseased Liver, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Prolapsus Uteri, Weak Spines, &c., are often marvellously cured by one operation.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London, can be consulted with confidence on all diseases to which the human frame is liable to, at his office, 20 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade streets, having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place. Charges moderate. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M.

DOCTOR HUNTER HIMSELF—THE PHYSICIAN who established the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division street, New York city, in 1834, can be consulted from 8 A. M. until 10 o'clock at night, at the old office. A private entrance. Book for nothing.

DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT STREET, NEAR CANAL, pays particular attention to all complaints of both sexes. A private entrance. Office open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening.

FEMALE AND SPECIAL DISEASES TREATED AT the Medical Institute, No. 221 Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street. Consultations free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS, OFFICE 1,217 Broadway. Send a red stamp for circular.

LADIES CAN CONSULT DR. POWERS, 12 LAIGHT street, with unparalleled success on all complaints. Be sure and give Dr. Powers a call, and you will never regret it. At home for consultation.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with a new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c., &c. Office, No. 387 Broome street, New York.

PROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, CAN be consulted as usual. Agents, 127½ Liberty street, N. Y. In Brooklyn, 175 Fulton street.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII..............................No. 199

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—FRA DIAVOLO—IRISH EMIGRANT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GAMBLER'S FATE—[illegible] BROTHERS OF ROME—HOUSE DOG.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND EQUESTRIANISM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM. NUTT—LEARNED SEAL, &c. at all hours. MRS. PARTINGTON—SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DOWN IN OLD K-Y-KY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, July 18, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The rumors relative to the occupation of Williamsburg by the rebels, and the driving in of our forces at that point which prevailed at Fortress Monroe, prove to be entirely untrue. No such movement has taken place. We have no positive news from General McClellan's army.

Governor Morgan has issued his proclamation for the enlistment of the quota of troops to be provided by this State in response to the last call of the President. As we stated yesterday, he declines to call the Legislature together in extra session, at great cost of money and loss of time, but assumes the responsibility expressed in the following paragraph of his proclamation, where he says, that "confidently believing that the people, through their representatives, will ratify and confirm this act, and after consultation with those officers charged especially by law with superintending the fiscal concerns of the State, I do hereby offer and declare that, in addition to the bounty offered by the general government, a bounty of fifty dollars will at once be paid to each private soldier who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. The thinned ranks of our brave soldiers in the field appeal to us," says the Governor. "Duty to ourselves, patriotism, everything we hold most dear, urge us to action. Shall we prove unequal to the crisis? Let the next thirty days answer the momentous question."

The rebel guerilla chief Col. Morgan is making some demonstrations in Kentucky. At last accounts he was menacing Lexington, on the Georgetown road.

A fight occurred at Evansville, Arkansas, between our troops and a portion of the rebels, among whom were quite a large number of Indians, in which the latter were completely routed.

We give to-day some more interesting news from Gen. Curtis' army in Arkansas, including a proclamation from the rebel General Hindman.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress closed at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The only subject of general importance acted on in either house yesterday was the passage of a bill, which was immediately signed by the President, making postage stamps receivable for all dues of less than five dollars, and forbidding the issue of shinplasters, under a heavy penalty. The President sent in a special message, announcing his approval of the Confiscation bill and the explanatory resolution supplemental thereto, together with a message giving his objections to the bill as it stood before the adoption of the resolution referred to. We publish in to-day's paper the President's message on this subject, a copious resume of the work of the session, a list of the acts passed and approved by the President, a list of the important measures laid over, and a graphic description of the closing scenes of this most remarkable session of the Congress of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Nassau that a rumor prevailed in that town, immediately previous to our informant leaving, that the steamer Oreto had been condemned by the English court there, and was immediately sent either to Liverpool or Halifax, N. S.

Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, of the 5th of July, says:—A letter from Jerusalem states that a young American gentleman named Carter, a divinity student, was lately drowned in the Jordan. A friend who had accompanied him from the United States was a witness of the disaster, but could not afford assistance. The young man, when bathing, was carried away by the rapid current, and, after sinking two or three times, disappeared.

The good effect of Major General Butler's famous woman order, No. 28, may be found in the fact that, up to this writing, but one woman, and she a notorious prostitute, has been arrested under it. All accounts from New Orleans now satisfy us that no insult is offered to the officers or soldiers of the United States Army in that city.

At a war meeting held in Orange, New Jersey, on Monday last, Rev. B. J. McQuaide, the President of Seton Hall Roman Catholic College, made a soul-stirring address, urging the necessity of prompt enlistments. A resolution passed at the same meeting calls upon the Wide Awakes of 1860 to "fall into the ranks and support their country in the hour of its danger."

The gold excitement in Nova Scotia still continues. The *Boston Courier* says that "in some instances individuals have done well; but as a general thing they have not been able to pay their expenses, thus far. A number of quartz crushing machines, driven by steam, have been set up, and one or two are in operation; but with what success we have not learned." The mining districts are said to be very healthy, and the cost of living considering the great influx of non-producers, is remarkably low.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but adjourned over to Monday for want of a quorum.

Stocks were much better yesterday, and quite buoyant at the advance, which was equal to 1½ a 2 per cent. Government securities did not participate in the movement, but were ¼ a ⅜ lower. Gold advanced to 116⅞ a 119, and exchange to 130¼ a 131. Money was in rather better supply at 5 per cent.

The cotton market was again excited and higher yesterday, and closed stiff at an advance of 1c. a 1½c. per lb. The sales embraced 1,200 a 1,500 bales, on the basis of 47½c. a 48c. for middling uplands. Fair cotton was almost out of market, and a small lot of middling fair sold at the high price of 52½c. per lb., which, it is believed, is about the highest figure paid for cotton during the history of the country. Flour was quite active, and advanced on the average about 10c. per bbl. Wheat was 1c. a 2c. higher, while sales were quite active. Corn was firm and active, closing at 52c. a 53½c. for old Western mixed. Pork was active, though somewhat less buoyant in prices, with sales of mess at $11 a $11 25, chiefly at the inside figure, and of prime at $9 75 a $9. Sugars were firm, with sales of 2,060 hhds and 491 boxes at full prices. Coffee was firm, with moderate sales. Freights were steady and tolerably brisk, while rates were somewhat less buoyant.

The Union and Its Overwhelming Forces and Resources—The Rebellion Must and Will be Put Down.

We can, we must, and we will put down this rebellion. We have the forces and the resources in the greatest abundance for the work, and the work will be done.

The city of New York has just spoken to this effect, and is preparing to act accordingly, and yet New York is under a cloud. The complexion of Wall street is blue. From the heights of confidence, bulls, bears, spread eagles, lame ducks and all, seem to be floundering in the Chickahominy swamp. A suspicion is abroad that a long and exhausting struggle is before us, and that in view of the threats of foreign intervention the final issue is enveloped in gloom. Some of our returned army officers shake their heads mysteriously, members of Congress speak and write as if the Carthagenians were at the gates of Rome. Even our cool, clear headed and courageous Secretary of State has spoken at length somewhat despondingly. But, as he thus speaks to stir up the energies of our people, we can excuse him. We think, however, that this has gone far enough, and that, as our loyal States and people are now wide awake, and have resolved to do their utmost in the service of the government, it is our duty to show them that the complete triumph of the Union will be their glorious reward, and that there can be "no such word as fail," intervention or no intervention from abroad.

In support of this unqualified proposition of inevitable success against all the powers of the rebellion and all contingencies of foreign assistance, we submit, first, to the attention of the reader the table in another part of this paper, exhibiting the white population and the militia force of the several States of the Union, divided into the two classes of loyal and rebellious States. Thus it will be seen that, leaving out Tennessee as a State at least neutralized by our armed occupation, the white population of the loyal portion of the Union against the rebellious section is as twenty-one millions against six millions, or nine millions, including the three millions of African slaves in the States adhering to this rebellion.

Next as to the militia. The sum total within the government of the rebellion, as it is now curtailed, on the white basis, is, in round numbers, half a million of men, while the aggregate of the loyal States, Territories, &c., is hard upon three millions of men. Counting in the blacks, the militia of the rebel States may be stretched to seven hundred thousand men; but even upon this computation the militia force of the loyal States is three times as strong. The rebels at this day, under their sweeping conscription act, have all their available militia in the field, while we have a reserved force among our loyal people of two millions of men from which to strengthen our army, East and West. Jeff. Davis and his confederates stole a march upon us at Richmond, in bringing up the cream of Beauregard's army from Corinth, and the whole column of Jackson from the valley of Virginia, while the Union forces opposed to them were left in the background; but this is a bit of desperate strategy which, though partially successful the second time, can hardly be perpetrated again.

In the next place, our navy, against this rebellion, is equal at this moment to an army of three hundred thousand men. Nay, we are sure that half a million of men on land would not begin to do the work which has been accomplished, and which is now in the hands of our navy. In this strong right arm of our national defence our power over this rebellion is absolute, undisputed and irresistible. Within the next three months the additions to our active war vessels will be equal to two hundred thousand additional men to our army. The power of our gunboats may be estimated from the fact that with the presence of half a dozen of them in front of New Orleans that rebellious city, with a population of one hundred and fifty thousand souls, was taken, and is held by General Butler under martial law with a mere corporal's guard.

Our blockade, financially, acts with a suffocating pressure upon the rebellion. The one hundred and fifty millions a year of Southern exports, for which our rebellious States received in exchange from the North a large proportion of their provisions, and from the North and Europe nearly every article of manufacture, great and small, required by said States, including dry goods, clothes, hats, shoes, farming implements, firearms, gunpowder, coffee, tea, salt, medicines, &c., are all cut off by our blockade. To supply these deficiencies now, in their crude attempts at home manufactures, a very considerable portion of the most intelligent of the able bodied white men of the South are necessarily retained at home. How far they succeed in supplying the places of imported or Northern articles excluded by our blockade we may judge from the ragged condition of the rebel soldiers falling into our hands, and from the starving condition of Southern rebel communities falling under our protection.

We have the free range of the world's commerce; and in manufactures, especially in the furnaces, foundries and workshops devoted to the purposes of war, our resources are as those of Massachusetts against South Carolina, or as five hundred to one. We say, therefore, that this rebellion cannot stand—that it must and will be put down. We believe that it will be put down, guerillas and all, with a decisive defeat of the great rebel army at Richmond, and that the government, properly and energetically keeping step with the will and spirit of our loyal States, can abolish that rebel army at Richmond before the frosts of autumn have touched the woods of the dismal Chickahominy. Heads up, and let the work be done.

SLIDELL ON FRENCH INTERVENTION AND LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE UNITED STATES.—In another column will be found two remarkable letters—the one from Baltimore, announcing the exultation of the secessionists there at news received from the rebel emissary Slidell, favorable to the prospect of immediate recognition by France; and the other from a Paris correspondent, conveying the satisfactory assurance that the Emperor would do nothing that might have a tendency to encourage the continuance of the war or to destroy the friendly relations that exist between this country and France. This latter statement may be relied upon, as our correspondent has access to sources of information which are entitled to the fullest confidence.

In the letters said to have been recently received from Slidell, the usual lying assertions are made about his interviews with members of the Imperial government, and their sayings, professions and promises. Curiously enough, our correspondent takes up this very topic of the rebel envoy's official opportunities, and shows him to be the victim of as much mystification and trickery as was ever practised on a raw Gascon making his first experiences of Parisian life. The shrewd Louisiana lawyer, the maker of cabinets and revolutions, is, it appears, in the hands of the Court pimps and parasites of the French capital, as pliable as a young spendthrift just entering upon his career. He dines and wines the fancy man of Persigny's mistress, and thinks that he has got the slippery minister as securely in traces as he himself once held Buchanan's rotten political team. He hob-nobs with a bowing acquaintance of Thouvenel's secretary or valet, and chuckles over the advances that he has made in the Imperial good graces; for, Thouvenel secure, the Emperor is won. And in this way a whole fry of suckers and adventurers practise upon the credulity of our venerable countryman, eating his dinners and borrowing his money, whilst he, in ecstacy, writes home to his friends in Baltimore and Richmond that he is in daily communication with the members of the Imperial government, and that all is *couleur de rose* with the prospects of the confederacy.

We have not a regret to bestow on the political apostacy of the once immaculate patriot, John Slidell. We may, however, be permitted to drop a tear over our country's degradation when an old hand like him allows our character for national smartness to be overshadowed by the *femmes entretenues* and confidence men of the French metropolis.

WADE AND CHANDLER.—Ben. Wade, the stupid old pug dog, and silly Chandler, the cowardly and impertinent puppy, of the abolition faction of traitors, distinguished themselves in the United States Senate on Wednesday. Ben. Wade made a speech in which he insulted the President, accused him of "back kitchen ways of doing business," and charged him with attempting to assume the "royal" prerogatives. Silly Chandler followed up this speech by equally insulting Gen. McClellan, accusing him of "wholesale murder," and charging him with constructive treason. These Senators are a disgrace to the body to which they belong, to the States they misrepresent, and to the country in which they live. They have the hearts of traitors and the manners of pickpockets. Chandler concluded his speech by saying that only traitors and fools would denounce him. He is vastly mistaken; for only traitors and fools will support and applaud him. Ben. Wade's term of office expires in March next, and he is a candidate for re-election. We commend him to the especial attention of the people of Ohio; and we wish that Chandler was out of office also, that we might give him a similar recommendation to the people of Michigan. We think that both Ohio and Michigan should be represented in the United States Senate by loyal men and gentlemen. Messrs. Wade and Chandler are neither the one nor the other.

GREELEY DANGLING ON A SOUR APPLE TREE.—There are great doubt and much discussion in all circles about the character of the recent war meeting in Union square. Some regard it as an abolition gathering, and some as a Union meeting. An attempt was made to render it an anti-slavery affair; but it proved a failure, and the meeting turned out to be anything but a radical demonstration. The only occurrences which marred the harmony of the scene were the proceedings of the abolitionists and some sympathizing police. With the exception of stand No. 5, the abolitionists had no show on the ground. The principal stand was No. 4 at which the salient feature of the demonstration was the significant song:—

We'll hang Horace Greeley on a sour apple tree,
We'll hang Horace Greeley on a sour apple tree,
We'll hang Horace Greeley on a sour apple tree,
As we go marching along.

This was the sentiment of the vast majority of the meeting: and we have no doubt that hanging on a sour apple tree will be the fate of Greeley, and that all the abolitionists will share his doom. The surging waves of popular indignation are beginning to swell, and soon they will overwhelm the disunion radical traitors in their wrath.

GOVERNOR MORGAN AND ENLISTMENT.—Governor Morgan has taken time by the forelock. He proposes to pay $50 to recruits. It is true he has no legal power to do so. He might as well have offered $1,000. But in taking the responsibility he has proved himself a man of courage and sagacity. Let him increase the bounty to $100, and in a short time New York will furnish its quota. He may safely calculate upon a bill of indemnity from the Legislature when it meets. He does not call an extra session now because the emergency does not admit of delay. Let others act with the same energy, and in a brief time we shall have 150,000 fresh troops, which will enable our generals to achieve the capture of Richmond before the end of the fall.

RICHMOND OURS BEFORE THE FIRST FROST.—There is no reason why Richmond should not be in the hands of the Union army before the first frost. We can bring two millions of troops into the field, and if we only display the same energy as the rebels have done success is certain. By their great exertions they have exhausted themselves. We have a reserve of strength which it will take a long time to exhaust, and which will be more than sufficient to reduce the rebellion to subjection, unless the radicals are permitted to interfere with the good work.

The Confiscation Bill and the President.

The President, by his action on the Confiscation bill, has immortalized himself. It is the crowning act of his career—the death blow to the hopes of the revolutionary faction who brought on the war, and have ever since done their worst to defeat its legitimate objects. Mr. Lincoln, seeing the unconstitutionality of the first Confiscation bill, as it passed both houses of the national legislature, requested a postponement of the adjournment of Congress, without saying for what purpose he desired it. The keen scented radicals smelled danger to their bill, and suspected the President wanted the time to prepare a veto. To break the force of the crushing defeat, they prepared a supplementary bill, explaining the first bill, and rendering it nugatory in its unconstitutional and obnoxious features. The President, in order to stand right on the record, and to impale the radicals, approved both bills, regarding them as one—the last being explanatory of the first—at the same time sending to Congress the veto he had prepared for the first bill, unexplained by the second.

The President has thus shown himself to be the only man of moral and political stamina in the country. The cowardly radicals succumbed to him beforehand like a pack of whipped hounds. Mr. Lincoln is master of the situation, because he is determined to adhere to the constitution, and has therefore the people at his back: whereas the revolutionary radicals in Congress are only supported by the expiring remnant of a miserable faction, distinguished by their smoke and stench and dim light, like a taper blown out by the breath of the storm. The President is the embodiment of the rising tempest which has quenched the political power of the radicals. He is the only popular man in the United States.

The bill, as modified and altered, is a nullity, and leaves the power where it originally belonged, in the hands of the President, who, in virtue of his constitutional office of Commander-in-Chief, had a right to do the very thing that Congress now pretends to confer upon him—the right to confiscate the chattels of rebels in arms. The bill does not compel the President to do anything, but leaves it in his discretion to issue his proclamation of confiscation or not. That power he had before. Nor does the triumph rest here. The unconstitutional parts of the bill are stricken out by the suicidal hand of the crestfallen radical faction. Like the scorpion girt with flame, they saw their coming fate, and they anticipated it by an act of *felo de se*. The bill, as now passed, does not affect the rights of the heirs of traitors. Real estate cannot be forfeited beyond the lifetime of the guilty individual. Moreover, it is not retrospective in its action. *Ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder are admitted to be null and void. It only deals with the future—it has no influence on the past. As it now stands, it is a legitimate constitutional bill, and its worst severity is mitigated by the fact that it gives the President a discretion to pardon.

The stunning effect of this triumph of the President over the radicals may be estimated by the fury of Ben. Wade, who rushes on his fate like a mad bull upon the deadly steel of the matador, while sneaking Sumner dodges like a donkey. Let Wade be squelched by the people of Ohio; let hypocritical, dastardly Sumner be spewed out by Massachusetts, and let all the radical leaders be sacrificed by the people on the altar of patriotism, to vindicate the immortal charter of our liberties, drawn up by Washington and his compatriots, and to save from destruction the system of government for whose establishment the men of 1776 fought and bled for seven long years.

CHANDLER FISHING IN TROUBLED WATERS, AND WHAT HE CAUGHT.—Senator Chandler has made great efforts to fish up all the scandal in the evidence taken by Ben. Wade's committee, in the hope that it would affect injuriously the President or his family and General McClellan. He has completely failed in all. In the case of McClellan, it turns out that that General has used the labors of whatever negroes came into his lines, notwithstanding the previous assertions of the radicals to the contrary. Chandler, therefore, has taken nothing by his motion, while the hook and line with which he angled in turbid waters have been carried away, and the bloodthirsty individual looks vacant as an idiot.

A VERY DANGEROUS PEOPLE.—The English papers regard us as a very dangerous people, whom it would be desirable to split up into powerless fragments, if the thing could only be done without great peril to John Bull. It is very true we are a dangerous people. We have never been very dangerous as yet to any other nation; but if we are driven to the wall we may prove exceedingly dangerous to such European Powers as shall incur the risk of meddling with our affairs.

Personal Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SUITE.

Mrs. Lincoln and suite, consisting of Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Robert Lincoln, Captain W. A. Merzfey, United States Army, acting under special orders from the War Department; Colonel Sweeney, Mr. Lowe, the recently appointed United States Consul to the Sandwich Islands, from Springfield, Illinois; Mr. Gilbert and Master Thomas Lincoln, left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday very quietly, and departed from the city in a special car attached to the train for Washington from Jersey City shortly after seven o'clock A. M. The contemplated visit to West Point was finally dispensed with, owing to the earnest desire of Mrs. Lincoln to join her family at the White House; but the visit to General Scott may be made in September. There was no demonstration made at the train, which was under charge of Conductor Fernald. On the departure of the distinguished party, only a few individuals, who had become aware of their presence, gathered about the special car, gazing eagerly until the moment of its passing away.

PACKAGES FOR DUPONT'S SQUADRON.—All packages for officers of Commodore Dupont's squadron will be forwarded free of charge if left on board the schooner Delphene, foot of Dey street, before twelve o'clock M., care of L. C. Styles.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.—The complimentary benefit to this charming actress takes place to-night. We bespeak for her a crowded attendance.

Surrogate's Court.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CHRISTY WILL CASE.

JULY 17.—His Honor Judge Daly, as first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Judge, being appointed by statute to act in case of the death of the Surrogate until the election of a Surrogate, heard several motions in the Surrogate's Court to-day, which was crowded by the profession, and his Honor, in his usual gentlemanly manner, heard and adjudicated on all business which came before him. The Supervisors will meet on Monday next, the 21st inst., when a Surrogate will be appointed to fill the vacancy until the fall election takes place.

In the case of the last will and testament of the late E. P. Christy (the celebrated negro minstrel), the matter was adjourned until the 30th inst.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Captain McGough, of the British brig Acadia, lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Wednesday evening. Coroner Norris held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered of death from nervous debility, caused by hard drinking.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR MORGAN.

The State Legislature Not to be Convened.

An Additional Bounty of Fifty Dollars Offered to Volunteers,

&c., &c., &c.

The popular sentiment being evidently in favor of granting an additional bounty to those recruits who shall volunteer in the military service of the United States at this time, and numerous requests having been received by Governor Morgan to convene the Legislature for the purpose of establishing a uniform bounty, the Governor determined to meet the requirements of the government and the popular will without the delay which the calling of an extra session of the Legislature would necessitate. To this end he held a consultation with official and influential gentlemen from different portions of the State, and then issued his proclamation.

On Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of this city received a telegraphic despatch from the Governor, requesting their immediate attendance at Albany. Aldermen Farley, Smith and Chipp, and Councilmen Hogan, Keech and Gedney, composing that committee, being apprised of the wishes of the Governor, started for the State capital at ten o'clock that night. At ten yesterday morning they had an interview with his Excellency in the executive chamber, when the Governor unfolded his plan as expressed in his proclamation. The committee heartily concurred in his views, and assured him of the desire of the Common Council of this city to act in perfect harmony with the State authorities on this question. The interview was pleasing to all who participated in it, and at the close the Governor returned his sincere thanks to the committee for their attendance. His Excellency then issued his proclamation, offering an additional bounty of fifty dollars to volunteers who enlist in new regiments, as well as to those who go to fill up the ranks of regiments already in the field.

The committee then left Albany, and arrived in this city at nine o'clock last evening. The proclamation of the Governor is manly, prompt and to the purpose, and will be unanimously ratified by the people of the State, through their representatives, at the approaching session of the Legislature.

PROCLAMATION.

BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY, July 17, 1862.

Formal meetings of the people in different portions of the State, and individuals possessing the public confidence, have recommended me to convene the Legislature, to the end that a uniform bounty may be provided to pay volunteers raised under the recent requisition of the President in such a manner that the burden shall not fall unequally upon localities. A call of the Legislature and the deliberation incident to the action of that body necessarily involve delay at a period when immediate action is of vital importance to the military service. The popular will seems emphatically to demand that an additional premium shall be at once offered to promote enlistments. The exigency clearly requires the promptest action.

Now, therefore, confidently believing that the People, through their representatives, will ratify and confirm this act, and after consultation with those officers charged especially by law with superintending the fiscal concerns of the State, I do hereby offer and declare that, in addition to the bounty offered by the general government, a BOUNTY OF FIFTY DOLLARS will at once be paid to each private soldier who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. Regulations to that end will be immediately prepared and issued. This provision applies as well to recruits for regiments in the field as to volunteers for the regiments now being raised.

Individual and organized efforts are in no degree to be intermitted in consequence of this offer. On the contrary, it is hoped and expected that both will be stimulated thereby. The thinned ranks of our brave soldiers in the field appeal to us. Duty to ourselves, patriotism, everything we hold most dear, urge us to action. Shall we prove unequal to the crisis? Let the next thirty days answer the momentous question.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city [L. S.] of Albany, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor,

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Sec'y.

The Movements in New York.

The recruiting business has been going forward quite favorably within the last few days, especially since the certainty has shown itself that liberal bounties will be given by the government. Volunteers are applying now at the rate of about one hundred and fifty per day, and are mustered into the service almost as soon as enrolled.

The Quartermaster General's office presents quite a lively appearance every day now during office hours. A number of requisitions for soldiers' equipments have been received by General Arthur from regimental quartermasters in the interior of the State, and will be honored without any unnecessary delays.

FIFTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

This body met at noon yesterday, in one of the committee rooms of the City Hall, to concert measures for the encouragement of volunteering. Charles H. Marshall, Esq., was called to the chair, and a number of speeches pertinent to the business which had called the meeting together were delivered. It was resolved unanimously to recommend to the Common Council to offer a bounty of $25 to recruits enlisting under the new call.

New York Awake.

[From the Hartford Courant, July 17.]

It is impossible to read the accounts of the late meeting in New York without being profoundly impressed with the deeply rooted love of country that pervades the heart of the people. In a sultry July day more than fifty thousand people gathered in Union square to renew their vows of allegiance to their country and their noble government. But still more significant was the unanimity which inspired them. The theme of every orator—whether interwoven with rhetorical elegancies or energetic expression—was imbued with the necessity for more energy, more earnestness, more war on the part of rulers and generals, more men, more money, more sacrifices from the people. The future historian will credit New York with a grand share of patriotism and loyalty in this national crisis, and will acknowledge that the commercial and social heart of the country has always throbbed with devotion to its great interests.

Meeting in Auburn to Raise Volunteers.

AUBURN, July 17, 1862.

A mass meeting of the people of Cayuga county was held in this city to-day, to adopt measures for securing volunteers for the war.

The meeting was largely attended, and the best feeling prevailed. The indications are flattering that Cayuga county will furnish her quota for the new levy in this State.

The meeting was addressed by several speakers, all of whom urged prompt action and a vigorous system of securing volunteers.

The city is decorated with the Stars and Stripes.

Recruiting in the Country.

Messrs. Gordon and Hopkins, the Captain and First Lieutenant, are recruiting a company at Waverley, Tioga county, in this State, the people having previously subscribed a large sum for bounties. These officers are able, and, though the village has three hundred men already at the war, are confident they will fill up their company in a very few days.

The Mass Meeting in Jersey City.

The mass meeting that was to have been held on Wednesday has been postponed till this evening. A large gathering is expected.

Increase of Bounty in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17, 1862.

The State has increased the bounty from thirty dollars in new regiments and thirty five dollars in old regiments to forty-five dollars per man for new regiments and fifty five dollars for old regiments.

Wisconsin and Volunteering.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17, 1862.

The government has divided the State into five military districts, and each one is to raise a regiment:—

First District—Embraces the counties of Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Walworth, Jefferson, Rock and Green.

Second District—Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, Dodge and Jefferson.

Third District—Dane, Columbia, Sauk, Marquette, Waushara, Iowa and Lafayette.

Fourth District—Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Waupacca, Shawanaw, Portage, Wood and Marathon.

Fifth District—Grant, Crawford, Richland, Vernon, Juneau, Adams, La Crosse and the counties to the north not already mentioned.

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES.

The Overwhelming Strength of the North.

LOYAL FREE STATES.

	Population.	Militia.
Maine	628,276	73,553
New Hampshire	326,072	33,538
Massachusetts	1,231,066	151,121
Vermont	315,116	23,915
Rhode Island	174,621	13,541
Connecticut	460,151	51,630
New York	3,880,735	460,189
New Jersey	672,031	81,984
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	350,000
Ohio	2,339,599	279,809
Michigan	749,112	109,570
Indiana	1,350,941	53,913
Wisconsin	775,873	61,321
Oregon	52,464	—
Kansas	107,110	—
Illinois	1,711,753	257,420
California	380,016	207,730
Minnesota	172,022	24,930
Iowa	674,948	47,000
Total	19,007,195	2,500,294

TERRITORIES.

Nebraska, Dakota, Utah, Washington, &c.—equal to 60,000 militia.

LOYAL SLAVE STATES.

	White.	Militia.
Delaware	112,216	9,229
Maryland	687,034	46,864
West Virginia	450,000	35,000
Kentucky	920,077	84,979
Missouri	1,064,369	118,047
Total	3,233,698	298,119

SLAVE STATE NEUTRALIZED BY FEDERAL OCCUPATION.

	White.	Militia.
Tennessee	826,828	71,252

REBELLIOUS STATES.

	White.	Militia.
Virginia	800,000	100,000
North Carolina	631,489	79,448
South Carolina	291,623	36,072
Georgia	591,638	78,009
Florida	77,778	12,123
Alabama	529,534	76,662
Louisiana	357,642	91,324
Texas	421,411	19,766
Mississippi	353,969	38,084
Arkansas	324,186	47,760
Total	3,572,270	647,557

RECAPITULATION.

	White Population.	Militia.
Loyal free States	19,007,195	2,500,294
Loyal slave States	3,233,698	298,119
Territories	—	60,000
Total	22,240,893	2,848,413
Rebellious States	3,572,270	647,557
Difference in favor of the loyal States	18,668,623	2,200,856

The New York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, July 17, 1862.

The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad met to-day with full attendance. The customary business was transacted, and the reports of the officers showing the business and condition of the road were received. A dividend of three per cent was declared, payable on the 1st of August, in full, free of tax, the road assuming and paying the income tax.

The Navy.

ADIRONDACK—Twelve guns, new steam frigate.—This splendid specimen of naval architecture, of which a full description has already appeared in our columns, sailed from this naval station yesterday under sealed orders. Annexed is a complete list of her officers:—

Commander—James Gansevoort.
Acting Lieutenant—James Parker.
Acting Master—Thomas O. Bowen.
Acting Masters—John C. Chapman, Wm. McGloin, Albert H. Kirth, G. K. Haswell.
Surgeon—John Rudenstein.
Paymaster—James Fulton.
Acting Boatswain—Wm. Green.
Acting Masters' Mates—A. F. Haradan, Jas. E. Thompson, Geo. R. Griswold, W. Knapp, Jr.
Gunner—James Hutchinson.
Engineers—Chief, A. Henderson; First Assistant, Geo. J. Barry; Second Assistants, Louis J. Allen, Henry M. Robie; Third Assistants, Thos. Crummey, F. M. Mitchell, Joseph S. Green.

THE TWO NEW MONITORS AT PHILADELPHIA.—These vessels are well under way, the framework of each being nearly up, and some of the plates bolted on. Each vessel will be 200 feet long over all, the keels being 159 feet long—the difference between the upper part and the lower being caused by the outer hull, which has an extension of fifteen feet from the bow, made strong with iron so as to form a powerful ram, and twenty five feet at the stern, which will protect the lower hull and the wheel. The main hull is the same as in ordinary iron vessels, and is more suitable for sailing than the original Monitor. After the completion of the main hull, timber five feet deep and three feet wide is attached to the upper part of the vessel and on the side, in such a manner that in any derangement of the timber there will be no leakage in the main hull. Upon the outside of the timber are fastened five plates of inch iron, firmly secured, without the use of through bolts—experiments having demonstrated the fact that plates fastened with through bolts were likely to become loose when the ship was at sea. When the Monitors are in action there will be eighteen inches of the five feet of armor above water, and before a ball could strike the main hull it would have to travel twenty-one feet through the water. The decks are composed of planks seven inches thick, upon which are placed two thicknesses of half inch iron plates. There will be one cupola for each vessel; each will be twenty-one feet in diameter, nine feet high, and eleven inches thick, and carry two fifteen-inch guns. The pilothouse will be placed on the top of the cupola, and so fixed that the cupola will revolve and the pilothouse remain stationary. In this respect the arrangement differs from the old Monitor's pilothouse. The pilothouse will be of iron eight inches thick. The ventilation of the vessels will be accomplished by drawing the air through the cupola, and after it passes to every part of the ship it will pass out at the stern. Each of these vessels will have two main engines, with forty-inch cylinders, two blowing engines, two turret engines and two pumping engines.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Signal Officer Lieutenant William H. R. Neel, of Philadelphia, lately assigned to the United States steamer Port Royal, now near the James river. The numerous friends of this officer will be pleased to learn that he escaped injury in the recent battles near Richmond, although he occupied a very dangerous position while signalling on the battle field. He also acted as aid to Brigadier General Warren.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The usual semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held yesterday afternoon—Simeon Draper, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following is an abstract of the report presented by a committee of the whole:—From the 4th to the 17th inst. 561 persons were transferred from the city prisons to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Of this number 157 were males and 404 females. The number of persons admitted to the different institutions during the week ending on the 12th inst. was 2,418, and the total number remaining there on that date was 9,015—an increase of 52 on the preceding week.

The Commissioners have informed Dr. Sloan, the United States Medical Director in this city, that they can furnish accommodation at the Bellevue Hospital and on Blackwell's Island for 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers, where the necessary bedding, clothing and table furniture will be promptly furnished. On the 7th inst. 305 sick and wounded soldiers were landed from the steamer Spaulding and placed in the wards at Bellevue Hospital, the whole operation being performed in about one hour and thirty minutes after the arrival of the steamer.

A number of officers of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third and One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Sixty-sixth, Tenth, Twelfth, Ninety-eighth, First and Thirty-seventh New York regiments and the Third Maine have addressed a letter to the Commissioners, tendering their thanks to them, and also to Mr. White, the Warden, Mr. King, the Engineer, Mr. Gaobs, the Clerk and Storekeeper; Mr. Fray, the Apothecary, Mrs. Reidle, the Matron, and the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, for the kindness displayed to their men when in the hospital and under their care.

The Commissioners have addressed a letter of thanks to Messrs. Edge for sundry valuable pieces of fireworks presented to the children on Randall's Island on the occasion of the anniversary of American Independence.

A large number of communications were received from the wardens, resident physicians and superintendents of the different institutions, which were disposed of in the usual manner.

The cash receipts from the 4th to the 17th inst., inclusive, amounted to $561 65.

The following resolution was then adopted:—

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the city of New York to issue his warrant, payable to the order of our President and Secretary, for the sum of $100,000, said amount to be paid out of the appropriation for the department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1862.

The Scarcity of Change at Albany.

ALBANY, July 17, 1862.

The Common Council have authorized the issue by the City Comptroller of $50,000, in city notes of denominations of ten, twenty-five, fifty and seventy five cents, to supply the scarcity of silver change.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

French and Southern Views of the Question.

SLIDELL FULL OF HOPES.

He Has Seen Somebody Who Has Seen the Emperor.

THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S REAL SENTIMENTS.

He Will Do Nothing to Destroy His Friendly Relations with the United States, &c., &c., &c.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, July 4, 1862.

French Intervention—Its Probability Remoter Than Ever—An Old Fox Caught in His Own Toils—Slidell Humbugged—Emphatic Declaration of the Emperor Against Any Interference with American Affairs, &c., &c.

I gather from the conversation of the secessionists here, as well as from some recent extracts in the Southern papers, that the hopes of an armed intervention by Louis Napoleon in the American quarrel have received a fresh stimulus of late. Now, why, in face of the declaration that England will make no move in the matter, and the equally well understood determination of the Emperor to do nothing without the co-operation of that government, there should be a renewal of this delusion, it will probably be interesting to you to learn. The reason of it is no secret to any one acquainted with the constitution of society here and the ways of the court. The fact is that Mr. Slidell, who is new to these *parages*, as the French say, allows himself to be egregiously humbugged by the hangers on of the ministers, and of a few notoriously corrupt characters, who have the *entree* at the Tuileries. Those who know Paris will know what a number of fashionable adventurers, men and women, gain a livelihood or prominence in society by pretending to an influence with those basking in the sunshine of court favor. If they find you have any point to gain with people in authority, they will manage to secure a daily place at your table and to freely borrow your money, under the pretence that they are all powerful in those quarters. It is only when, after being extensively fleeced, you find yourself as far off as ever from your object that you begin to appreciate the folly of having to do with such people. If you had gone honestly and straightforwardly to work, the chances were that you would long previously have succeeded in your object, always providing, of course, success were possible. Taking the apparently shorter cut to it, you find that you add to failure the mortification of having been duped.

It is in this category that Mr. Slidell is just now being placed. Keeping an elegant establishment and giving costly dinners, he has no difficulty in deluding himself into the belief that he is making headway at the imperial court. It is true that he does not see the Emperor, and but rarely any of the members of his Cabinet; but is he not in daily communication with Monsieur B. or Monsieur C., the *ami intime* of Comte Persigny's mistress or M. Thouvenel's secretary and right hand man? And the flattering assurances of these persons, all of course made under the seal of the strictest confidence, and paid for by a good dinner or a "temporary" loan, are forthwith transmitted to Richmond, to be employed in imparting a fresh impulse to the efforts of the Southern masses, already "sick with hope deferred" on the subject of foreign aid.

In regard to the expectations thus fostered, and no doubt confidently entertained by Slidell himself, I have simply to state that they are without the shadow of a foundation. Nothing has occurred, or is likely to occur, to make the Emperor alter his determination of keeping clear of the quarrel between the North and South. I have it from the highest authority, and that within these few days past, that his Majesty will perform no act that might have a tendency to encourage the continuance of the war or to destroy the friendship existing between the United States and France.

So much for the hopes of the rebels in this quarter. In regard to England, the tone of the tory journals, bitterly hostile as they are to the North, must convince you that, even by them, armed interference is regarded as an impossibility. In designating you as "the most dangerous people in the world," the London *Times* exposes at once its fear of your Power and its motives for dropping the intervention cry.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1862.

News from Paris—Results of Mr. Slidell's Mission—Designs of the Emperor Napoleon in America—The Emperor Wants American Aid in His Mexican Project—He Will Aid the South Now, if They, in Their Turn, Will Aid Him Against Mexico—The South Desires to Annex a Part of Mexico, &c.

The Southern sympathizers in Baltimore are more elated to-day than they were even after the retreat of the Union army from Richmond. The cause of their joy is the reception of certain intelligence from their friends in London and Paris, brought by the last steamer. The news of the disaster before Richmond had not reached Europe; but the relative strength of the Union and rebel armies near that city was well known both at London and Paris. The rebel agents at those capitals had made such representations of the strength of the Confederates, of their ability and intention to concentrate troops at Richmond, and of their means for defending that city, that it was not expected that Gen. McClellan would succeed in taking the city.

Mr. Slidell is quite satisfied with the results, so far, of his mission to France. Although not officially received, he still has frequent opportunities of holding interviews with various members of the imperial government, and his elucidations of matters relating to American affairs are always listened to with attention. His social position at Paris is all that he could desire. The *salon* of his hotel is always filled with people moving in the most influential circles, and, as his entertainments are among the most elegant in Paris, they are constantly resorted to. He has been indefatigable in the dissemination of Southern ideas in every conceivable way—by means of books, pamphlets, engravings, articles in the newspapers, &c.

Only a few days before the steamer sailed Mr. Slidell had a long interview with a personage of very high rank—a member of the imperial government. The news of the French reverses in Mexico had given the Emperor great concern. It would seem that this official had been instructed to ascertain from Mr. Slidell what probability there was that Richmond and Charleston would be successfully defended. Mr. Slidell demonstrated that, in regard to Charleston, the federal forces had been there quite long enough to have effected the conquest of that city, if they ever could; while, on the other hand, the strength of the Confederate forces, there and the defences of the city, greatly strengthened during the last year, and particularly during the last six months, rendered the city impregnable. In regard to Richmond, Mr. Slidell called the attention of the French official to the facts that the Union army had then been for weeks in the swamps and marshes of the peninsula, where the deadly miasma, the cold dews of the nights and the intense heats of the day must have had the most deleterious effects on the health of the troops; that the Confederate troops at Richmond were being largely reinforced, and were already greatly superior in numbers to the Union troops, and that all the best generals of the confederacy either were or would be at Richmond. The tone of the French official during the whole interview led Mr. Slidell to believe that the Emperor's policy towards the Southern confederacy would depend entirely upon the results of affairs at Richmond and Charleston, and that if the Unionists were repulsed, and the Confederates demonstrated their ability to defend their capital successfully, the Emperor would no longer hesitate in openly espousing the cause of the Confederates, and would even go the length of active interference in their behalf. It is the opinion of Mr. Slidell that the Emperor wishes to make a treaty either with the United States or with the Southern confederacy, in pursuance of which he will not only be permitted to carry on his designs against Mexico without interference from us, but will also be assisted by our arms; that he has sounded Mr. Dayton on the subject, and has found that there is no hope of his even gaining the consent of the United States, much less its aid, to any such project, which would, indeed, result in the erection of a monarchy in North America; and that he is, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make such a treaty with the Southern confederacy. It would seem that Mr. Slidell has been assured of the active intervention of the French Emperor in behalf of the Southern confederacy, even to the extent of French troops to serve in America, on condition of a treaty being made to the effect that the Southern confederacy will not only not oppose his designs in Mexico, but will, on the other hand, assist them, after the present war is over, with a force of 100,000 troops. Mr. Slidell can see no objection to such a treaty being made, except that at some future time the Southern confederacy will wish to annex a part at least of Mexico, if not the whole. If such a treaty, therefore, should be presented to him, he would endeavor to have inserted in it a clause by which the consent of the Emperor will be stipulated to the annexation of a portion of Mexico to the confederacy. Such is the substance of the news over which the Southern sympathizers in Baltimore are now rejoicing. According to their interpretation of it, the Emperor will now certainly interfere, now that it has been demonstrated that Richmond can be successfully defended.

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

False Report Regarding the Occupation of Williamsburg by the Rebels, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16, 1862.

A rumor has been afloat for twenty-four hours that the rebels had driven back our forces at Williamsburg, and taken possession, &c. There is not one word of truth in it, and the government telegraph lines have been constantly working through the place up to the present moment.

At Mill Creek Hospital are about 200 patients, most of whom are convalescent, and many of whom will soon return their regiments. Their names have already appeared in print.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrival of the Transport Daniel Webster.

The steam transport Daniel Webster arrived here yesterday with additional sick and wounded soldiers from the James river.

The Purser makes the following report:—

The Daniel Webster arrived at Harrison's Landing from Fortress Monroe at four P. M., on Thursday, July 10, and after waiting there over four days returned to Fortress Monroe, under a convoy of two gunboats, with a load of two hundred and fifty sick soldiers. We were not favored with any bullets from rebel guns on our way down the James river, but had prepared ourselves in anticipation of such favors. Arriving at Fortress Monroe at five P. M. on Tuesday, 15th inst., we were detained a little taking in a supply of bread for the soldiers, and a storm arising delayed us till next morning, when we left for New York at five A. M. During our stay at Harrison's Landing we had an opportunity of visiting the camps, and several of our party were fortunate enough to arrive at McClellan's headquarters on Sunday morning in time to be present at the service. The Commissary of the Webster was frequently called upon to distribute oranges and lemons, and such other delicacies as could be spared from our supplies for sick soldiers in camp and at ...

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY HOSPITAL TRANSPORT DANIEL WEBSTER.

Medical Director—Dr. Nelson S. Drake.

Physicians—Drs. R. Allhop, H. N. Fisher, J. G. Ryerson.

Ward Masters—Messrs. S. B. Ward, T. W. White, F. W. Brigham, S. F. Bachelder, W. A. Browne, A. A. Davis, D. J. Mosher, A. K. Starkweather.

Nurses—W. Richmond, F. H. Benna, J. K. Babcock, A. Moses, E. W. Dunham, T. W. Goodward, E. Gillespie, T. G. Macey, E. Tovey, C. Davenport, J. Revell, J. E. Allibone, J. Higgins, J. B. Pierson, Wm. Walker.

Apothecary—P. D. Loye.

Commissary and Purser—T. E. Poverly.

Assistant Commissary and Purser—J. H. Reid.

Lady Assistants—Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Starr, Miss Gill.

Passengers—F. L. Olmsted, General Secretary Sanitary Commission; Chas. Woolsey, Captain Smith of the *New York Times*.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT HOBOKEN.

The Coroner's Inquest Not Yet Concluded—Important Testimony—Funeral of the Murdered Man at Bull's Ferry, &c., &c.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the late David M. Demarest, who was found murdered on the West Hoboken road last Monday night, reassembled yesterday morning at Hoboken. In consequence of the interest felt in the case by the people, the inquest was conducted in the ballroom of Baumer's Hotel, Hudson street, which was crowded with eager spectators. During the forenoon two gentlemen, named Stephen D. Demarest and James D. Demarest, called upon Coroner Bohnstedt and stated that they had read the account of the affair in the HERALD, and desired to look at the corpse. Permission was at once granted and the body shown to them by Mr. B. N. Crane, when they claimed it as the remains of their nephew, son of the late Peter D. Demarest. They were requested to give their evidence concerning the deceased, to which they assented. They stated that they were desirous of interring the body at their own expense, having made arrangements for the burial to take place from the residence of the deceased's grandmother, at Bull's Ferry. The Coroner issued an order, and the body was transferred to their care. At a few minutes past eleven o'clock the Coroner's jury assembled, and the testimony in the case was proceeded with, as follows:—

William McGloin, the young man in the employ of Mr. Charles T. Perry, of the Elysian Fields, was recalled to correct the discrepancy in his testimony regarding the time the deceased was seen at Mr. Perry's place on Monday. Witness was not certain that he saw the deceased before ten o'clock in the morning, but was sure it was previous to the noon hour. It will be remembered that Lieut. Hinckley deposed that the deceased did not leave the camp at the Red House, Harlem, until ten o'clock on Monday morning, and, allowing him one hour and a half to reach the Elysian Fields, it would make him to arrive there at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

Stephen D. Demarest, of Bull's Ferry, deposed that he is an uncle of the deceased on his father's side; saw deceased last about one week since at the camp of the Fifty-third regiment New York Volunteers at Red House, Harlem; did not know whether deceased had any money ...

Presentation to Dr. Mott—Celebration by the Fifty-third Regiment.

A very interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday evening last at the Red House, Harlem, at the camp of the Fifty-third regiment New York Volunteers (Vosburgh Chasseurs), the occasion being the presentation of a magnificent silver ice bowl to Dr. Alexander B. Mott, of this city, by the officers of the Fifty-third regiment, in appreciation of his kindness and indefatigable exertions in the advancement and organization of the regiment, and also in esteem of his character as a gentleman and an officer.

Colonel Buckingham made the presentation in a very neat and appropriate speech, in which he paid a deserved compliment to the army and to the gallant officers commanding it.

Dr. Mott, on receiving the testimonial, said it would be a difficult matter for him to find words of thanks and gratitude for the kindness and consideration extended to him. He hoped the time would soon come when he would leave his scalpel to take up his sword in defence of his country. He would receive the gift with a warm heart and thankfulness; and he would keep and preserve the emblem as a mark to his children of the affection in which he had been held by the officers of the Fifty-third regiment and by his fellow citizens of the city of New York. He assured them that he was always ready, whenever called upon, to aid the soldier of the republic in his own vocation, and to do everything that could add to the usefulness of the efforts of Union men. He received their gift with great gratification, and would never forget the men who presented nor the evening on which it was received. The bowl presented to the Doctor bore the following inscription on the main side:—

> Presented to
> ALEXANDER B. MOTT,
> Surgeon U. S. A.,
> BY THE OFFICERS OF THE VOSBURGH CHASSEURS, FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. V.,
> July 16, 1862.

On the obverse was Dr. Mott's crest, with his initials.

After the conclusion of the presentation the company sat down to a bountiful repast, at which several speeches and toasts were given. The affair was concluded by a serenade from the non commissioned officers of Company K (Germans) attached to the regiment. In the early part of the evening Col. Buckingham had a dress parade of the regiment, in which the men displayed great proficiency, particularly in battalion movements, reflecting great credit on the officers. It is expected that they will leave for the seat of war in the course of two weeks.

Obsequies of the Rev. Col. Perry, D. D.

Yesterday the remains of this much lamented, reverend and gallant soldier of the sword and Cross were removed from the Governor's Room, in the Brooklyn City Hall, and conveyed to their last resting place at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Colonel James H. Perry was commandant of the Forty-eighth Continental Guard, New York Volunteers, and died at Fort Pulaski, Ga., while engaged in the service of his country.

The City Hall was filled with the wealth and respectability of Brooklyn, and the flags throughout, in city and river, were all at half-mast.

Precisely at half-past three o'clock, all the arrangements being completed, the body was removed from the Governor's Room and carried to the hearse, which was in readiness at the City Hall gate. The crowd at ...

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

No More Gray Hair—Grandjean's Cele-brated consultation for the embellishment and restoration of the hair. Office Astor place.

"Cocin for the Hair."—Phalon & Son's "Cocin," of deodorized Cocoanut Oil, is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown. Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists.

Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists.

Holloway's Medicines Cures Coughs and Colds. Rub the Ointment into your throat and chest. Take Pills at same time.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.— Sent free to any one afflicted with Rupture, or Hernia. Address box 788 New York Post office.

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst form of Scrofula, obstinate Eruption of the Skin and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York City, since 1834.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 43	MOON RISES	eve 11 07
SUN SETS	7 33	HIGH WATER	eve 1 28

Port of New York, July 17, 1862.

CLEARED.

Ship Harriet, Bassett, Liverpool—C C Duncan & Co.
Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool—D Ferris & Co.
Ship Bernhard (Brem), Hubbard, Liverpool—Arkell, Horst & Co.
Ship Corinian (Brem), Steengrafe, Bremen—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
Ship Atlantic (Brem), Feldhusen, Rotterdam—Roger & Bros.
Bark Anna Delius (Brem), Haltendorf, London—Bastjer & De Verin.
Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados—T F Dwight.
Bark H A Didier, Hubbard, Baltimore—Merrill & Abbott.
Brig Neander (Br), Crouse, Liverpool—Jas C Spurr.
Brig Phillis (Br), Paddon, Llanelly—John Jackson.
Brig Sarah Ann (Br), Wilkie, Queenstown for orders—John Jackson.
Brig D Trowbridge, Rice, Demarara—D Trowbridge.
Brig Eagle (Br), Comean, St Martins—Jed Frye.
Brig Excelsior, Talbot, Bermuda—McCall & Frith.
Brig Laurel (Br), Dalrymple, St John, NB—J F Whitney.
Schr Globe, Van Buren, Alexandria—S O Bevans & Co.
Schr John Walker, Brunnell, Washington—Master.
Schr Somerset, Sterling, Baltimore—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr F Armstrong, Linnell, Baltimore—Master.
Schr J B Franklin, Clayton, Chincoteague—Benton & Jones.
Schr Maria Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, Del—J W McKee.
Schr F K French, Hannah, Wilmington, Del—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Planet, Harding, Saco—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Texas, Ellis, Wellfleet—H P Small & Co.
Schr Baltic, Hodgkins, Waldoboro—R A Hall.
Schr J Journeay, Batman, New Bedford—Bentley, Smith & Co.
Schr R Arculiarius, Haskell, Boston—R Murray & W S Brown.
Schr Experiment, Baker, Dennis—Baker & Dayton.
Schr H L Barnes, Raymond, Pawtucket—Merrill & Abbott.

ARRIVED.

U S steamer Flambeau, J H Upshur, Lieut Commanding, Port Royal, July 13.
Ship Free Trade, Storer, Liverpool, 41 days, with salt, &c, to R P Buck & Co. Had light variable winds most of the passage.
Ship John Knox (of Bucksport), Noyes, Matanzas, July 5, in ballast, to R P Buck & Co.
Ship Daniel Webster, Kelly, Harrison's Landing, with sick and wounded from the Army.
Bark Depesche (Prus), Friglits, Newcastle, 63 days, with coal, to Wm Salem & Co.
Bark Armonia M (Aust), Mattessich, Havre, 57 days, with mdse, to C C Duncan & Co. Had heavy westerly weather most of the passage. Took pilot on 13th 60 miles E of Sandy Hook from boat W H Aspinwall, No 11.

...

PORTLAND, July 15—Cld schrs Henry Horton, Kidder, Baltimore.

PAWTUCKET, July 16—Sld schr Empire, Smith, Philadelphia; James Parker, Sr, Gildersleeve, Elizabethport.

SHIP ISLAND, June 25—Arr ship Carioca, Cunningham, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT BARKER'S, THE BEST, MOST NATURAL AND coolest Wigs and human hair Articles are to be found at 621 Broadway.

AT GIMBREDE'S, $4 ALBUMS (FIFTY PICTURES) retailed at $2. Wedding Cards, Note Paper, Monograms, in perfect taste.

ALL DISEASES OF THE FEET SKILLFULLY AND successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, the well known surgeon chiropodist, 212 Broadway.

CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION AT the manufacturer's, C. PINNELL, No. 2 Cortlandt st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE head and sore throat cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well known oculist and aurist of New York, Dr. VON EISENBERG.

New York, July 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which have placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care. HENRY BROWNING, 311 West Thirty-fourth street.

Consulting rooms 38 Clinton place, Eighth street, west of Broadway.

DR. PHELPS, PROFESSOR OF ELECTRO THERAPEUTICS, diseases of females, &c., New York Electrical Institute, 561 and 563 Broadway.

EYE AND EAR OPTHALMIC AURAL INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C., in charge of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, a well known oculist and aurist. The institute is under the highest patronage. See Washington Intelligencer ...

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor, and between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins, CHINA, Capt. Anderson,
PERSIA, Capt. Lott, ASIA, Capt. Cook,
ARABIA, Capt. Stone, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, CANADA, Capt. Muir,
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie, NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage.....[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage.....[illegible]

The passage money by the steamers sailing after the 1st of August will be

FROM NEW YORK.
Chief Cabin.....$[illegible]
Second Cabin.....[illegible]

FROM BOSTON.
Chief Cabin.....$[illegible]
Second Cabin.....[illegible]

SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New York Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York Wednesday, August 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 20.
SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, August 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE and the government tax on tickets, this company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after the 1st of August the following rates will be charged:—

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Steam weekly to Liverpool, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

KANGAROO.....Saturday, July 19
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, August 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS OR PERSONS desiring Country Residences.

The subscriber offers for sale his Country Residence, recently surveyed and laid out so that it can be divided into three distinct parcels, each having a water front and most splendid building sites. The property consists of 30 acres, a fine, stately old mansion in a lawn of fourteen acres of lofty shade trees, native and imported, innumerable and of great variety; a garden tastefully designed and stocked with fruit and flowers; outbuildings, including farm house, yachtsman's cottage, "fronting on a fine harbor," and a bowling alley. The situation has unequalled advantages for either a private residence or for speculation, having a bold shore on the Sound a mile in extent, two sides belted by creek and bay, one side by the main road; the lands facing the river gently slope either way, so that every building site commands fine views of the Sound and surrounding country. Two-thirds of the sites can have water fronts. The place is perfectly healthy, water excellent and air invigorating. Distance from the city 18 miles by New Haven Railroad; business men can reach the city from this place in less time than from Harlem by the avenue cars. Persons desirous of avoiding city taxes, the dangers and detentions in crossing the rivers, will do well to give this advertisement their early attention. No estate of equal size within one hundred miles of New York combines the distinguished advantages and regal elegance of this old residence in every particular and all its appointments. The present distance to railroad stations, two miles. When "Chatsworth" is made a station, now in contemplation (depot already built) the distance will be only half a mile. Apply on the premises, to

E. K. COLLINS,
or to him at the office of J. S. Caldwell, 24 Pine street.

A VERY FINE FINISHED BROWN STONE FRONT House for sale at a price to suit the times, as it must be sold. 103 East Thirty-third street; 20x50 feet, lot 101; three story and basement. Apply at once to JOHN FETTRETCH, 418 Third avenue.

A LEASE FOR SALE.—THE LEASE OF HOUSE 29 Greene street for sale, for the term of ten years; a very good place for any kind of business, especially for a boarding house. Apply to P. GLOR, 29 Greene street, N.Y.

A BARGAIN.—AT NYACK, RIVER VIEW—HALF AN acre of Land, two splendid Gothic Cottages, with seven rooms each; abundance of fruit, berries, shrubbery, &c., in complete order. Price for the whole $3,100. Also for sale or exchange for city or Brooklyn property, desirable Farms, at prices, size and locations.

W. H. MELICK, 407 Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FARMS VERY cheap on easy terms; also all kinds of city property in same way. Plenty of money to loan on good security.

F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 22 and 24 Nassau street.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE for city property. 35 acres, large fine mansion, lawn, fruit and shade trees in abundance, high, healthy location, near Newark, N. J., and is very cheap, at $25,000.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 52 Nassau street.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—A COTTAGE AND three Lots in Brooklyn, Cottage and three Lots, Staten Island, modern conveniences, good location, carriage house, fruit, convenient to cars. Terms easy. Also an excellent [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER.—AN EXTRAORDINARY opportunity for HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. To-day (Friday), July 18, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the 4 story residence 11 West Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, consisting of beautiful Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in rich brocatel and reps; Pier Mirrors, Lace Curtains, marble top Etageres, Tables, Turkish Lounges, Chairs and Rockers; Reception Chairs, Vases, Clocks, &c. Also elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture; Hair and Spring Mattresses, &c. Sale positive.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE. At public auction this day (Friday), at private residence 44 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood and black walnut Parlor, Chamber and oak Dining Room Furniture; Etagere, bookcase, Centre Tables, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Ornaments, Clocks, Lace Curtains, Shades, Stair Carpets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Sofas, Rockers, Mirrors, Toilet Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Extension Tables, elegant assortment of Ruby and Crystal Glass Ware, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, China Tea Sets, Statuary, Bronzes, &c. Also assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE of Household Furniture.—This day (Friday), at private residence, No. 70 West 28th street, near Sixth avenue, at 2 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bedding, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Clocks, Curtains, Sofa Beds, Paintings, Ornaments, China Vases, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c. Also assortment Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 11 o'clock, the entire Furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, at the private residence, No. 17 Ninth street, near Third avenue. Sale positive. Deposit required from every person.

DAVID D. EGAN, AUCTIONEER.—SHOW CASES, Furniture, &c.—Will sell, this day, at two o'clock, at 438 Canal street, Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Bookcases, Parlor Suit of Furniture, covered in velvet; Mahogany, Black Walnut and Oak Chairs; Dining Room and Extension Tables; Rockers, Sofa and Lounge Beds, Straw, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Pulows [illegible] Feather Beds, Ingrain Three Ply and Brussels Carpet, Oilcloth, Stair Rods, Looking Glasses, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER. VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. By C. W. DAVENPORT, this day Friday, July 18, at 1 o'clock, at 175 and 157 Broadway.

SPAN OF ELEGANT DAPPLE GRAY HORSES—16 hands high, 9 years old, sound, kind, gentle and very stylish; excellent under the saddle, and good in any harness. Also one city built Rockaway and Double Harness; two gentlemen's Saddles and one Side Saddle. Can be seen on application to the auctioneer.

SPAN OF DAPPLE GRAY HORSES—15 hands, 9 years old, sound, kind and thoroughly broken to single or double harness; free drivers and very desirable. Also one nearly new Rockaway and Double Harness.

CARRIAGES—One nearly new Brett, in superb order, one double seat Top Carriage, two second hand Top Wagons, as good as new; one Open Road Wagon, two Rockaways; one Jump Seat Wagon, &c.

HARNESS.—Three superb sets of Double Harness, city made and warranted; five single do.; several sets of second hand do., three Saddles, four Bridles, one Side Saddle, &c.

SUPERB DARK BAY SADDLE MARE—5 years old, 15½ hands high, very handsome and stylish, good action, perfectly free from vice and tricks of every kind; is thoroughly broken to any harness and a first rate saddle horse, warranted sound, kind and gentle and very strongly recommended. Span of Gray Horses, 8 and 9 years old, thoroughly broken, the property of a gentleman; both are very superior saddle horses, either for a lady or gentleman, and as kind as horses can be, warranted sound and to be most unexceptionable drivers in any harness, highly recommended. Express Wagon—A very superior Wagon, nearly new and in fine order. Also one McClellan Saddle and Bridle, with all the equipments, nearly new.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT Photographic Albums, Stuffed Birds under glass shades, French Clocks, &c.—By C. W. DAVENPORT, this day, July 18, at 11 o'clock, seventy elegant Photographic Albums, thirty groups of Stuffed Birds under glass shades and eleven eight-day bronze Mantel Clocks, warranted.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—HORSES, CARriages and Harness.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, 18th instant, at one o'clock, at his salesroom, 158 Broadway, elegant ladies' Saddle Pony; is Arabian stock, long tail bay, 14 hands high, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle; has been used by a lady. Road Wagons—Light Road Wagon, new, city built. Coupe, Harness, is nearly new, having been used only a few times; best city make; Double and Single Harness, &c.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture.—This day, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 141 Broadway, a large stock of Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suits, of new and elegant designs and superior finish; rosewood Etageres, Armoire-a-Glace, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, &c. N. B.—At 1 o'clock, 2 Rockaways and 3 Road Wagons.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—Saturday, July 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, &c., consisting of Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also one Express Wagon, one Grocer's Wagon, nearly new; set of double Harness, &c.

R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction this day (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 12 Liberty street, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., in lots to suit buyers, comprising in part Axes, Hatchets, Tacks, Brads, Hooks and Staples, Needles, Fish Hooks, Vises, Brass and Iron Knobs, Door Nobs, Porcelain Door Knobs, Table, Dessert and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Also, 15 five minute Cream Freezers, 13 cases superior quality Bourbon Whiskey, two Jewelers' Lathes, &c.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—S. HERMAN & CO. will sell on Friday, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, 18 casks fine Brandies, 45 casks Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Port and Sherry Wine, Heidsick, Mumm and Green Seal Champagnes; 60 cases assorted Liquors, 20,000 Segars; also a general assortment of Groceries, Store Fixtures, &c., to be sold to pay storage and advances from one year and upwards. By order of George Metcalf. Also, at 10 o'clock, one Horse, seven years old, sound and kind, seven sets Harness, &c. Sale positive for cash.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, BY CHARLES C. WARREN, NO. 22 CORTLANDT STREET. GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED PACKAGES BOOTS AND SHOES, On FRIDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THESE SALES WILL BE CONTINUED REGULARLY ON FRIDAYS WITHOUT INTERRUPTION DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR, AND MY ARRANGEMENTS WILL ENABLE ME TO OFFER EACH WEEK AN ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, AND ALSO OF PARTIES LOOKING FOR GOODS ADAPTED TO THE MARKETS OF THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE SALE OF FRIDAY, JULY 18, WILL INCLUDE

Two hundred cases MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' THICK AND GRAIN BOOTS.

Two hundred cases MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' KIP BOOTS.

Four hundred cases MEN'S CALF BOOTS, Embracing every grade and style, with and without tap soles.

One hundred cases MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BALMORALS, With and without tap soles.

One hundred cases MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTHS' KIP BROGANS.

One hundred cases WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PEGGED BOOTS AND BALMORALS, Of Calf, Kip, Goat, Kid, Grain and Split.

ONE HUNDRED CASES WOMEN'S AND MISSES' CITY MADE Copper nailed Boots and Balmorals, in great variety of style.

A very choice selection of WOMEN'S SILK GORE CONGRESS GAITERS, Sewed Balmorals, Slippers and other popular styles.

SPECIAL SALE OF FOUR THOUSAND PAIRS MEN'S CANVASS ARMY FATIGUE BOOTS, Being the balance of the stock of several city and Eastern Manufacturers.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE CITY RETAIL TRADE.

NOTICE.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE OF FIVE THOUSAND PACKAGES BOOTS AND SHOES Will be held on Friday, August 22, at 10½ o'clock.

CHARLES C. WARREN, Auction and Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, No. 22 Cortlandt street.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Monday, at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture in the hotel or mansion house 124 Chambers street, comprising a full assortment of forty rooms furnished last April, viz:—Parlor Suits, large Mirrors, Tapestry Carpets, Oil Cloths, Desks, Iron Safe, Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Chairs, Glass, Silverware, Cutlery, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture; also Restaurant Furniture and Fixtures. The whole for positive sale. Catalogue at sale.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large and valuable assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., thirty second hand Tapestry, Velvet, Three-ply, Ingrain and other Carpets, Oilcloths, two Parlor Suits, in plush; Pier Glass, Piano, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables; Sofas, Lounges, Rocking, Cane and other Chairs; China, Glass and Silver Ware; Stoves. All suitable for families and others going to housekeeping.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 2½ o'clock, at 454 Canal street, 1 Work Horse, 2 Light Wagon, shafts and pole; 1 Double Set of Harness, 14 baskets Champagne Wine, 1 cask of Brandy, 1 pipe of Gin, 6 casks of fine old Bourbon Whiskey, 2 cases Coffee, 5 boxes Soap, Counters, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 East Broadway, 100 oak, maple and walnut Chairs, 50 Rocking Chairs, 25 splendid Bedsteads, 6 dozen Goblets, Lager Bier Glasses, Wines, &c.; also contents of a Butcher's Shop, set of Double Harness, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL this day, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room, No. 4 East Broadway, 12 cases Jamaica Rum, 12,000 pure Havana Segars. LLOYD BRYANT, Constable.

WILLIAMSBURG AUCTION.—W. S. TOWNSEND, will sell, this day (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, all the valuable Machinery, Looms, Lathes, Drills, Braiding Machines, &c., at the hoop skirt, fringe and braid manufactory, North First street, near Sixth.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON WEDNESday, July 23, 1862, at three o'clock P. M.; a tod between three well known road horses, for one hundred dollars a side. Mile heats, best three in five to wagons. Wm. Whelan names b. g. Red John Jackson; D. Pfifer names b. mare Lady Morgan; D. Mace names g. g. Jersey. The whole proceeds of the affair to be donated by the winner to a charitable institution. Good day and good track. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

TROTTING. FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION. Friday, July 18, at 3 o'clock, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons. PURSE AND STAKE $200. Owner names s. g. Gen. H. Buck. Owner names bl'k g. Whip. R. McLaughlin names bay g. Lofty. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

UNION EXERCISING TRACK, SEVENTY FIRST AND Seventy-third streets, Bloomingdale road.—The manager of this magnificent Half Mile Exercising Track, is happy to inform his friends and the public that it is now in working order, and respectfully invites all to call at the Union Hotel, and, by examination, become satisfied of its great superiority over all others on this Island. JAMES FINLAY, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A HORSE AND WAGON.—A TWO SEAT WAGON OR covered Rockaway, with Horse and Harness, wanted, for temporary family use in the country. Would purchase for cash, if cheap, or would hire. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, 130 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF LIGHT FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAYS, Doctor's Phaeton, shifting top Buggies, six seat Rockaway Carriage, &c., &c., for sale at extraordinary low prices by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., 98 Liberty street, west of Broadway.

BULL FOR SALE.—THE IMPORTED DURHAM BULL Exeter, seven years old, having taken many premiums. Also one Bull by him, two years old, for sale cheap, as the owner has no further use for him. Inquire at 10 and 13 Chambers street.

CARRIAGES AND LIGHT WAGONS. A fine assortment of superior make and finish, for sale at MINER & STEVENS', 72, 74 and 76 Walker street, first door east of Broadway.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A LIGHT, SECOND HAND Rockaway, city build, nearly new, with glass frames, the doors and moveable glass centre piece, at Snyder's livery stable, corner of South Eighth and Third streets, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—PRICE $600—A THOROUGHBRED ENGlish Saddle Mare, with unrivalled style and action; stands 16 hands; is a dark bay, with black points. Warranted perfectly sound and gentle. Apply for this week only at 72 Beaver street, ground floor.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SOUND AND KIND IN every respect, and very fast; also a shifting top Wagon and Harness, in good order. All of which can be seen at Bancroft's stable, 53 Irving place.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND fastest little trotting Mares in the city; she is 14 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, and without a blemish or fault; can trot inside of 2:50 without training; she will be sold, together with Wagon and Harness, at a bargain. Apply at Strickland's stables, 206 and 208 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, EIGHT CANADIAN HORSES, from 14 to 15½ hands high, four to six years old; all warranted sound and kind. Apply corner Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue. HUGH LAHEY.

FOR SALE—A BLACK SADDLE HORSE, VERY handsome and spirited. Inquire at 179 Broadway, front room, up stairs, or at the yellow barn west side of Bloomingdale road, at 122d street.

FOR SALE—A TROTTING HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, sound and kind; stands about fifteen hands high; can trot in considerably less than three minutes. Can be seen for three days only by applying to S. DEBAUN, corner of Kent avenue and Morton street, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—BLACK HAWK STALLION, KIND AND gentle in all harness, may be driven by a child with safety; also, a light shifting top buggy wagon, with patent axles; also, one set of single Harness; used but two or three times; the horse is worth what is asked for the lot; may be seen after 6 o'clock P. M.; price for the whole $120. Inquire of R. CURTIS, 59 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FULL BLOODED BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old, warranted sound, 16 hands high; can trot very fast in harness or under the saddle. Also a light Buggy (Sievers & Smith, makers), patent shifting top, equal to new, and Harness, complete. Will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for them. Also a Horse, Wagon and Harness, fit for any business, will be sold very low by applying immediately at 114 Chatham street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SORREL PACER, OVER 14 HANDS high; is a good work horse and a fast traveller. Also, a Light Wagon and Harness. Apply at No. 3 East Twenty-second street, corner of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW SULKIES, ONE SKELETON and three Road Wagons, to close a partnership. Can be seen at the light wagon manufactory, 202 Sixth street.

FOR SALE—200 LIGHT FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, TOP and open Buggies, Hotel and Depot Wagons, Business and Grocer's Wagons, 100 sets Harness, 60 Horses, &c., at 10 Nevins street and 184 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY WAGON, CITY MAKE, AS good as new; seats four persons. Apply at the Central stables, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth streets.

FOR SALE—A PURE NORTH DEVON BULL, FULL pedigree, four years old. For particulars inquire at 20 Dey street, Parker's Coffee House.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDHAND TOP AND road Wagons, Rockaways, Coaches, two seat Wagons, Jagger, and one Business Wagon, $35 and $50; one Sulky, $30. Apply at 27 Wooster street.

FOR SALE—THREE SECOND HAND TOP WAGONS, but little used; also one Park Phaeton, used but four times, and one Double Seated Top Wagon; all of the best city makers. Apply at 123 Crosby street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE MATCHED SPAN OF Pony Horses, 14½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, single or double, both good saddle Horses; together with a very fine light top wagon and double Harness, forming one of the best turnouts in the city. Sold only for want of use. Apply at the stables 227 West 21st st.

PHAETON FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, TOP AND back seat; price $125; also four light Road Wagons, without tops. BREWSTER & CO., corner Broome and Mott streets.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—16 HANDS HIGH, DARK bay, long tail, seven years old, thoroughly broke, and used exclusively under the saddle by its owner; very handsome, and sound in every respect. Price $500. Address box 254 Post office.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.—BRETTS AND BArouches, of different styles and prices; also Coaches; also a fine assortment of new Carriages, for summer use, at 631 Broadway. MOTT & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A PAIR OF WELL matched Horses, not over seven years old, about fifteen and a half hands high; they must be sound, kind and good travellers; a trial will be required. Address stating price, color, size, age and further particulars, to Mr. Hudson, Putnam avenue, four doors from Hunter street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HORSE, LIGHT WAGON AND HARness. Any one having such to sell low may find a purchaser by addressing a line to W. W., Herald office, stating price and particulars.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND BUSINESS OR EXpress Wagon, in good condition. Apply to WM. W. MARSTON, corner of Twenty-first street and Second av.

6 TROTTERS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—NO. 1, A sorrel Horse, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, 7 years old, flag tail, pony made, can trot in 2:45 to a wagon and is a good pole horse. No. 2, a bay Mare, 15 hands 1 inch high, 7 years old, sound and kind, flag tail, can trot in 2:40 and is a good pole Mare. No. 3, an Ethan Allen Colt, 6 years old, sound and kind, can trot in 2:50, 15 hands high, bay and a long tail. No. 4, a splendid dapple gray Mare, 15½ hands high, very stylish, 6 years old, sound and kind, long tail, and perfectly broke to the saddle. Can be seen at the Waverley Hotel, Ninety-sixth street and Bloomingdale road.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, has foresight to tell how soon and how often you marry, and all you wish to know, even your thoughts, or no pay; lucky charms free; her equal is not to be found; her magic image is now in full operation. No. 184 Ludlow street, below Houston. 25 cents; gentlemen not admitted.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 189 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton streets, over the bakery. Charges for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

MRS. ADDIE BANKER, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, also Spiritual Test Medium, continues to give satisfaction to her numerous visitors. 329 Fourth street, four doors west of Broadway. Private circles by engagement.

MADAME HART, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, announces to the ladies of New York that she can be consulted at No. 21 Essex street upon the past and future; special information as to fortune, marriage, and charms given. Ordinary fee 25 cents.

MADAME RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT AND Astrologist in this city. She tells your very thoughts, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages. No. 200 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. Ladies 25c.; gentlemen 50c.

MADAME ESTELL, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, HAS A gift of foresight; tells all you wish to know; can be consulted on love, marriage, sickness, losses and business; lucky numbers and charms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ladies 25 cents; gentlemen 50 cents. 125 West Nineteenth street.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madam PREWSTER, who has removed to 67 Thirty-eighth street, corner of Sixth avenue, over the bakery, and who can be consulted with entire satisfaction? She has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands, has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's idol, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 10 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

WHO WOULD NOT GO WHERE FORTUNE IS?—GO ye, see Miss WELLINGTON, the great English Prophetess, the best of all, and cannot be excelled. Can be consulted, personally or by letter, on all affairs of life, concerning law suits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth, and who can reclaim drunken and unfaithful husbands. Miss W. is the only person in this city who has the genuine Roman and Arabian talismans for love, good luck and all business affairs, and are guarantees for life. Delay not to consult this naturally gifted and beautiful young lady. Lucky numbers given. Highly respectable city reference. Can be seen at her residence, 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT and gifted Spanish lady, unveils the mysteries of futurity, love, marriage, absent friends, sickness, prescribes medicines for all diseases, tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen, &c.

EXPRESSES.

A. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS AND PACKing Establishment, 111 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Household Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Covered Wagons for removing Furniture into the country. Furniture stored.

THE REBELLION.

ATTENTION—PATRIOTS ALL. Your country calls you to the rescue. PHŒNIX REGIMENT CORCORAN ZOUAVES. FOURTH REGIMENT PHŒNIX BRIGADE. Col. James C. Burke, Lieut. Col. M. D. Smith. COMPANY K wishes a few more recruits. This company is officered by men who have seen active service. The above splendid regiment is exclusively Irish, and is accepted for the war, and is the only Irish regiment now being raised under the late call of the President. Recruits received daily at the corner of West Broadway and Leonard street, by Lieut. M. PEMBERTON, Recruiting Officer. The most liberal inducements to good men. A few competent men as non-commissioned officers wanted. Apply early. Families of volunteers attended to.

ATTENTION, GERMAN PATRIOTS. About face. New York to the rescue. The New York Volunteer artillery, Fifth regiment, now stationed in Fort Marshall, at Baltimore, Md., requiring a few more men to fill its companies to their full maximum standard—to wit: 156 men to the company—an office has been opened at No. 40 New Bowery for the enlistment of men for Company E. This company is second to none in the regiment. It is comfortably quartered in Fort Marshall, and its members encounter no long marches, carrying heavy knapsacks, are not exposed to out of door encampments, &c., incident to field duty. Recruits forwarded to the regiment daily. Pay equal to any in the service, commencing from date of enrolment. One hundred dollars bounty, and relief tickets issued to families of all recruits. Clothing and rations furnished immediately. Apply immediately at 40 New Bowery, between James and Roosevelt streets. Lieutenant U. STAFFER, Lieutenant ORVILLE HARRIS, Recruiting officers.

A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 30 YEARS OLD, OF EXCELlent family and education, who is serving and has served over a year in one of the best city regiments, wishes a Lieutenant's commission in one of the new regiments of the State. His education in the higher mathematics and civil engineering is not to be surpassed, and he can pass a colonel's examination if required. Any reasonable amount to be used in recruiting will be cheerfully contributed. Address B. B. Ford, N. Y. Post office.

A FEW MORE RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN WANTED, to complete a company to be attached to Spinola's Empire brigade. Pay from $13 to $23 per month; $66 bounty in advance, and $75 when discharged. A few non-commissioned officers' posts vacant. Those who wish them will have to apply early to Lieutenant FIELD, No. 3 Whitehall street, New York, and 27 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS SERVED FIVE YEARS in the United States Army, and is thoroughly acquainted with military tactics, will give a reasonable bonus for a first lieutenancy. Address U. S., station A.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES, THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE brigade, Col. Marriott N. Croft, commanding, F. B. Spinola, Brigadier General. This company, commanded by officers of experience, is intended to be the crack company of the regiment. Now is a chance for all good men desirous of serving their country to enrol their names. "Come one, come all" and let it not be said by foreign powers that American citizens are afraid to battle for their glorious Union and constitution with the starry banner of the free waving over their heads. Apply to Capt. CHARLES DUNLEVY, No. 46 Centre street, or to First Lieutenant Wm. B. Persse, No. 36 Park street, N. Y., or to Second Lieutenant Wm. Butcher, 170 Joralemon street, Brooklyn.

Pay from $13 to $21 per month. $38 bounty when the regiment is mustered into the United States service. Subsistence, clothing and good quarters furnished from date of enlistment.

COLONEL FEISSNER'S REGIMENT. The Colonel intends to make this regiment the first ready for service, and one of the best in every respect. Such officers only will be received as are acquainted with their duties, and whose character is known. The country needs honest, brave men; it needs them now. The country is in a critical condition, and needs every soldier. Come forward then at once, men of all classes and professions. Men of New York, come forward. All the assistance and bounties granted by the United States government, and by the State, county and city authorities, will be fully secured to men and officers. Regimental Camp, Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth street and Second avenue. Regimental Headquarters, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. ELIAS FEISSNER, Colonel Commanding.

EMPIRE BRIGADE.—CAPTAIN MICHAEL MURPHY, so well known in military circles, intends mustering his company into the United States service, on Friday, the 18th inst., so as give them the $50 State bounty; they will also get $13 pay in advance, and when mustered into service $25 out of the $100 bounty for service in the United States army. Call and see the Captain, at 483 Broadway, and he will bring you immediately to White street, get you mustered into service, give you the proper documents to get relief for your families. No cripples need apply, as Dr. Mott is in attendance. The mustering officer lately appointed (Lieutenant Keeston) is always on hand, and his gentlemanly deportment and business like habits are the admiration of every soldier. MICHAEL MURPHY, Captain Co. C, Third regiment Empire Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMpire Brigade, 62 White street, July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment, for officers, still open. The regiment is in a good way towards early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters a few good officers, who have men already enlisted or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their commands. W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

MEN WANTED TO FIGHT. VOLUNTEERS WANTED, RIGHT AWAY, FOR CAPTAIN MONCK'S COMPANY, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE. Captain Monck having been authorized by the Governor to raise a company for this brigade offers the following advantages to recruits who may wish to serve their country under his command:—

$50 Bounty immediately, and $25 United States Bounty additional, Besides $13, one month's advance pay, as Soon as the company or regiment is mustered in.

All promotions to be made from the ranks or from among the deserving non-commissioned officers.

COME ONE, COME ALL. Stand not upon the order of your coming, but COME AT ONCE To his Recruiting Headquarters, PYTHAGORAS HALL, 134 and 136 Canal street, near Bowery, or at the old WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS, 54 Pearl street, Corner of Broad and Pearl streets. MARCUS B. MONCK, Captain Commanding.

ONE OFFICER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO TAKE the position of Lieutenant in a company already full and mustered into the service. Apply to A. PHILLIPS, 260 Broadway, Army and Navy Agent.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES, FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE. Recruits wanted for Company D, Omahony Guards, Phœnix regiment, Corcoran Zouaves. This magnificent Irish regiment, organized by Colonel Michael Corcoran, whose name it bears, previous to his departure for the seat of war, it is intended to make it the best representative of Irish character and patriotism that ever left our city. Colonel James C. Burke, commanding, needs no eulogy here. His services, since the commencement of the rebellion, in the grand army of the Union, bears the highest recommendations for bravery and merit from his superior officers. Irishmen, rally around the green flag, and, marching side by side with the Stars and Stripes, aid us to bring our brave and imprisoned chief back to his own. As this is exclusively an Irish organization—the only one recognized as such by State and United States authorities—no such opportunity of serving 'neath the green flag will ever again be proffered you. Company D, Captain Timothy Burke, presents many inducements to his gallant young countrymen not offered elsewhere. One of the oldest Phœnix officers in this city, and a gallant '48 man to boot, has particular claims on his fellow countrymen. Quarters, subsistence and transportation to camp at East New York, combined with the handsomest uniform ever got up in this city. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. One month's pay ($13) in advance together with $3 hand-money when mustered in; $25 bounty advanced also when the regiment is mustered in. Relief tickets, signed by the Colonel of the regiment, given to the families of volunteers; and say, what more can we offer you, fellow countrymen, to stir your patriotism up? Recruits received daily at the headquarters, 15 Oak street. TIMOTHY J. BURKE.

PHOENIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN ZOUAVES, FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE. JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.—M. D. SMITH, Lieut. Colonel. This being the only Irish Regiment of Volunteers recruiting in New York whose officers and men will be sons of the old martial land, our gallant young countrymen had better fall in under the green flag, as we are anxious to win a place on the same bright page with Corcoran's, Meagher's and Mulligan's boys.

RECRUITS WANTED for Company H, who will be immediately furnished with quarters, clothing and rations at East New York, get $25 bounty and one month's pay when mustered in. Tickets of relief for their families, and $75 bounty when discharged. Appointments and promotion according to merit. DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, (Agreem) Captain. RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant. JAMES E. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant. Headquarters, 195 East Sixteenth street.

PURSUANT TO THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE Recruiting Committee of the Sixth Senatorial district, and of the call of the citizens of the Eighteenth ward, a large and very enthusiastic meeting was held corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, on Wednesday evening, July 16, 1862.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. John J. Bradley, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee, and was organized by the election of Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, Chairman; Dr. Joseph H. Foster, Vice Chairman; Wm. Drummond and John A. Foster Secretaries.

On motion of James Kelly the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the President of the United States having called for three hundred thousand additional men to put down rebellion and to restore peace and prosperity to our country, it behooves every loyal citizen to put forth every effort to aid in so patriotic a cause; therefore we, the citizens of the Eighteenth ward, resolve that we will co-operate with the United States and the State authorities in promptly aiding in the raising of men and means; also,

Resolved, That a committee of five citizens of the ward be appointed to act with the Senatorial committee, of which the Hon. John J. Bradley is Chairman, to aid in enlisting men.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee, to consist of nine members, be appointed, who shall be authorized to collect funds in the ward for the purpose of defraying the expenses of enlisting men and as bounty for the aid of the families of such as enlist to serve the country in its present crisis, and that such Finance Committee pay over to the Treasurer of the Senatorial Committee all funds collected weekly, to be expended for the purpose named.

Under the foregoing resolutions the following committees were appointed:—

ENLISTING COMMITTEE. John A. Foster, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Henry J. Scudder, James M. Thompson, Wm. Drummond.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. John D. Ottiwell, Chas. P. Kirkland, James W. Gerard, Seymour A. Bunce, Timothy G. Churchill, C. Godfrey Gunther, Wm. Lambert, Jr., James Harper and Wilson G. Hunt.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman were added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Chairman. WM. DRUMMOND, JOHN A. FOSTER, Secretaries.

RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR COLONEL Dodge's First regiment of New York Cavalry, now in service near Suffolk, Virginia. Come on all that desire to get into active service at once, as we shall leave as soon as the company is full and join our regiment now in the field. Two dollars will be paid when mustered in, one month's pay and twenty-five dollars bounty in advance when the company is mustered in, and seventy-five dollars at the end of three years, commencing from July, 1861, that being the time when the battalion was mustered in, leaving only two years to serve, or at the close of the war, should it come before the expiration of the above term—a great advantage over new enlistments. Additional bounty from the State and city of New York. Relief tickets, signed by the Colonel, will be issued to those who have families. Good quarters at Stapleton, Staten Island. Headquarters at 20 Whitehall street, near South ferry.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, THIRD EMPIRE regiment, Corcoran Zouaves, Colonel Marriot Croft. Company I is in want of a few good men. A bounty of $23, $2 for enlistment, and $13 pay in advance, will be paid. Uniforms, rations and quarters given immediately on signing the roll. Also relief tickets for families. Recruiting headquarters, No. 17 Centre street. Captain ALEXIS E. B. SMITH. First Lieutenant James McKenna.

THE REBELLION.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

(CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.)

be paid on the pay rolls of the regiment or companies to which they belong.

An act making provisions for raising property of the United States sunk in the waters thereof.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of certain vessels.

An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt.

An act making appropriations for postal service on post routes established at the present session of Congress.

An act to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American registers to certain vessels.

An act to change the port of entry for the district of Brunswick, Georgia.

An act to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces.

An act to secure freedom to all persons within the Territories of the United States.

An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862, and for other purposes.

An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

An act changing the name of the American built schooner Curtis Mann to that of Supply.

An act changing the name of the American built schooner Tom Iryer to that of Delphin.

An act providing for the appointment of an Indian agent for the Colorado Territory.

An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes unconditionally.

An act making further appropriations for sundry expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862.

An act to incorporate the Guardian Society and Reform Juvenile Offenders in the District of Columbia.

An act to reorganize the Navy Department of the United States.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States ships Cumberland and Congress.

An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

An act in relation to the Post Office Department.

An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade.

An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for additional medical officers of the volunteer service.

An act to establish a land district in the Territory of Nevada, and for other purposes.

An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

An act to grant the right of pre-emption to settlers on certain lots in Wisconsin.

The following House bills, of a public character, were approved by the President on Wednesday and Thursday:—

To amend the Judicial system.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, Delaware river.

Concerning courts in Michigan.

Concerning courts in Maine.

To amend the Pacific Railroad act.

Supplementary to the act for emancipation in the District of Columbia.

Authorizing Minnesota to change lines of branch railroads.

For presentation of medals of honor to soldiers who distinguish themselves.

To suspend payments to officers and men in Missouri.

Tendering thanks of Congress to Captain Foote.

Granting pensions to officers on Western gunboats.

Establishing and equalizing the grades of naval line of officers.

Amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy.

To authorize payment in postage stamps and to prohibit the circulation of notes of less than one dollar.

Relating to the competency of witnesses.

Transferring the Western gunboat fleet to the Navy Department.

Prohibiting the confinement of military prisoners in the District penitentiary.

To punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps.

Supplementary to the civil Appropriation bill.

Imposing additional duty on sugar produced in the United States.

For the more prompt settlement of accounts of disbursing officers.

In regard to the fund of the Winnebago Indians.

To suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution explanatory of the same.

Suspending sale of Kansas Indian lands.

Regulating compensation of agents for paying pensions.

Supplementary to the Indian Appropriation bill.

RESOLUTIONS.

A joint resolution expressive of the recognition by Congress of the gallantry, patriotism and bravery of the late Brigadier General Lyon and the officers and soldiers under his command, at the battle of Springfield, Mo.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain balances of an appropriation for the printing of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, to the sum appropriated to the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress.

A joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax.

A joint resolution authorizing certain officers of the navy to accept presents offered by the Japanese government.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the Joint Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war.

A resolution in relation to allotment certificates for pay of persons held as prisoners of war in the so-called Confederate States.

A resolution conveying a vote of thanks to Commodore Dupont for his victory at Port Royal.

A resolution conveying the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy for their gallant services and brilliant victories over the enemies of the constitution and the Union.

A resolution for the relief of Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians.

A resolution appointing a stenographer for the government committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war.

A resolution relating to certain railroads in Missouri.

A resolution to amend an act to carry into effect treaty conditions between the United States and the republics of New Granada and Costa Rica.

A resolution providing for the custody of the letter and gifts of the King of Siam.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the cause of the failure of certain contracts for steam machinery, and to remit the penalties connected therewith.

A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by any State for the payment of its volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by such State.

A resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Commodore Foote and the officers and men of the Western flotilla.

A resolution appointing Theodore D. Woolsey Regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

A resolution authorizing the President to assign to command of troops on the same field or department, officers of the same grade, without regard to seniority.

A joint resolution declaring that the United States ought to co-operate by affording pecuniary aid to any State which may adopt the gradual abolition of slavery.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable.

A resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension and the erection of the new dome to the Department of the Interior.

A joint resolution to supply the Smithsonian Institute with volumes of the Wilkes' expedition.

A joint resolution explanatory of, and in addition to the act of June, 1856, granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin, and to aid in constructing a railroad in the State.

A resolution providing for the payment of the award of the Commission to investigate the military claims of the Department of the West.

A resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Captain A. H. Foote, of the United States Navy, officers and seamen of the Western flotilla.

A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by any State for the payment of its volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by such State.

A resolution explanatory of and in addition to the act of June 3, 1856, granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads in said State.

A joint resolution for the appointment of Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of Cornelius C. Felton, deceased.

A joint resolution declaring that the United States ought to co-operate with, affording pecuniary aid to any State which may adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials for rendering ship and floating batteries invulnerable.

A resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension and the erection of the new dome to the Department of the Interior.

A joint resolution to supply the Smithsonian Institute with volumes of Wilkes' exploration expedition.

A joint resolution authorizing the payment of certain moneys heretofore appropriated for the completion of the Washington aqueduct.

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Louis M. Goldsborough and officers, petty officers, seamen and marines under his command, for the victory at Roanoke Island.

A resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant J. L. Worden, of the United States Navy, and to the officers and men under him.

Joint resolution relative to a certain grant of lands for railroad purposes made to the State of Michigan in 1856.

MEASURES LAID OVER.

Among the most important bills postponed by the House or remaining unacted upon are the following:—

Providing for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

For the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy.

For the appointment of a commission to ascertain losses incurred by loyal citizens from the appropriation of their property by United States troops.

The Bank bill.

The bill appropriating two hundred millions of dollars for border slave State emancipation and for colonization purposes.

The Senate took no definite action upon the House bills to totally abolish the franking privilege and to repeal all laws allowing mileage, including the present members of Congress.

The House bill providing for the discharge or trial of State prisoners failed in the Senate.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress, during the recent session, has appropriated about eight hundred millions of dollars, including upwards of five hundred and sixty millions for the army, and somewhat less than one hundred millions for the navy.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

The first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress closed most unimpressively. Two bills of importance came before the House—that forbidding the circulation of shinplasters by corporate bodies, and the Confiscation act, both of which were hustled through with the usual disregard of order, attention or decorum.

Not more than one-third of the representatives attended to the reading of the President's sanction of the Confiscation act, as modified, and scarcely ten members kept their seats during the reading of the veto, as proposed and afterwards withdrawn. Such conduct might be denominated reprehensible by a novice, but in reality all proceedings in the House are conducted with the same absence of decorum and dignity. Doubtless the listless, indeed noisy manner, in which the proposed veto was received, took its rise from the disaffection of the radicals, who do not conceal their dislike of the President's moderate course. His action in this case has been far from pleasing to them, and the tone of the veto amounted to a signal reproof of the insane system of legislation that they have enforced.

The difference between the radicals and the President widen every day. At the same time, he receives for the loss of their confidence the respect and devotion of all conservative and rational citizens. "He was loth," said one member, in the middle of a group of Congressmen, "to see his composition neglected, and has had it brought here to receive our eulogiums." "Whoever heard," said another, "of the reading of a veto that was not a veto, or the production of a document the necessity for which had passed away?"

A large body of the radicals adjourned during this stage of the proceedings to a cosy and convenient refreshment room, situated within a secret recess of the Capitol, and satisfied at once their disappointment and their thirst.

The House, indeed, presented a sorry spectacle. Many members were not present. The ladies' and gentlemen's galleries were almost deserted, and the diplomatic gallery was quite empty. All seemed to be cognizant of the general course of legislation, and there was nothing at hand startling, exciting or impressive. The body parted as if for a night, without the formula of a farewell or a prayer. The storied men, whose names engross the legislative annals of the rebellion, were as indifferent as of yore—Lovejoy, Ely, Stevens and the rest, pacing up and down before the Clerk's desk, or throwing themselves into picturesque attitudes at their seats, smiling, nodding, and gossipping. Far back sat Crittenden, in the ripeness of an honored age, once rising to change his vote, and then subsiding into silence; while Wickliffe, occupying a like remote position, scanned the attitude of things quietly, as if brooding upon the great changes which the recess might make upon the character of his State and the fortunes of the nation.

The keen and capable Speaker, Mr. Grow, was prompt as ever at determining the parliamentary position of things, and the reading clerk went on in his usual mechanical vein at the calling of names and the uttering of sections and motions. That was the word for the whole body, and, like the going out of the hall of a great congregation of hissing, flitting flies, the Thirty-seventh Congress locked up its desks and closed its occupation.

Many will thank God that it concluded to go home without effecting, what some of its members seem to have been urging, the ruin of the whole country.

The Senate sat in secret session, confirming and rejecting nominations, and the doors were besieged by many applicants and nominees, who had feverish faces and a general appearance of dissatisfaction. The last Senator to remain in his place after adjournment, was Sumner, of Massachusetts, who sat writing until the great hall was quite empty.

Another session will find, at least in part, a more patriotic, rational and politic Congress; but in the recess grave matters may be enacted, that will change the policy, perhaps the very principles, of the realm.

Among the last acts signed by the President was the one authorizing the issue of postage and other government stamps as currency, and prohibiting banks and other corporations from issuing notes below the denomination of one dollar for circulation.

The President and members of the Cabinet occupied the Vice President's room at the Capitol while attending to the public business.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 17—6 P. M.

Money is working rather more easily—five being the rule and six the exception for call loans. Certificates of indebtedness have declined with other government securities to 98¾. Green backs are quoted 107¾ a 108.

Both gold and exchange took an upward start to-day. Gold rose to 118 at the morning board, and to 118¾ in the afternoon, closing that bid. Exchange opened at 129¾ a ⅞, and rose to 130½ a 131, with the usual excitement among the exchange brokers. The act creating postage stamps a legal tender has passed both houses of Congress, and the difficulty about small change will soon be remedied.

The stock market was considerably higher to-day, and buoyant at the advance. At the first board there was a marked increase of orders to buy from the public. At the second board there was a further increase of orders, and a number of bears came into the market as buyers. Comparing the closing prices of the day with those of yesterday, we note an advance of ¾ in Pacific Mail, 1⅜ in Central, 1 in Erie, 1⅝ in Erie preferred, ⅞ in Hudson, ⅝ in Harlem, ½ in Harlem preferred, ¼ in Reading, 1¾ in Michigan Central, 1¼ in Southern old, 1¾ in guaranteed, 2 in Panama, 1 in Illinois Central, 1⅛ in Galena, 1¾ in Toledo, 2 in Rock Island. Government and State stocks were an exception to the market. The former declined ⅛ a ¼; the latter were dull at yesterday's price. The market closed firm at the following quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 100 a 100¼; United States 6's, coupon, 1881, 99¾ a 99⅞; United States 5's, 1874, 86½ a 87½; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 103½ a 103⅝; Tennessee 6's, 51 a 51½; Virginia 6's, 54 a 55; North Carolina 6's, 68 a 70; Missouri 6's, 47 a 47½; American gold, 118¾ a 118⅞; Pacific Mail, 106 a 106; New York Central, 90⅝ a 90¾; Erie, 34 a 34¼; do. preferred, 62 a 62½; Hudson River, 43½ a 44; Harlem, 14¾ a 15; do. preferred, 34¾ a 35; Reading, 55 a 56; Michigan Central, 59 a 59½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 24½ a 25; do. guaranteed, 54⅛ a 54¼; Panama, 130 a 131; Illinois Central, 57 a 57¼; Galena and Chicago, 68⅝ a 69; Cleveland and Toledo, 46¾ a 46⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 62¾ a 62⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 74⅝ a 76; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 31a 32½; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 92½ a 95.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $27,031,178 52, and the balances $1,409,574 46.

The Williamsburg Gaslight Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 18; the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable on the 31st inst.; the East River Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on demand.

Mr. Chase is paying out the $1,000 notes under the old law, and will soon be ready to issue the ones, twos and threes of the new. The proof sheets for those small notes were sent to Washington to-day.

The increase in the New York Central receipts for the year ending 30th of September next, it is estimated by those well informed, cannot be less than $2,000,000. Under these circumstances, it is confidently anticipated by the stockholders that the directors, at their meeting in August, will increase the dividend to 3½ or 4 per cent.

Stock Exchange.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Married.

Died.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FINE ARTS.

DENTISTRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

THE TRADES.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.